THE

European Magazine,

For MAY 1798.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of the late RICHARD BROCKLESBY, M. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. And, 2. A VIEW of DROGHEDA, in IRELAND.]

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L O N D O N:
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ERRATUM IN OUR LAST.

Page 261, Line 3 of Poetry—For *plaintiff*, read *plaintive*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been obliged unwillingly to poſtpone ſeveral of the favours of our poetical Correſpondents, intended for this month, until the next.

The Papers mentioned by G. G. G. will be very acceptable.

Paſquin inadmiſſible.

Mr. Dyer's Verſes came too late.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 14, to May 19, 1798.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barl. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middleſex	49	9	00	0	28	0	21	5	25	10
Surry	51	4	24	0	26	2	22	0	30	0
Hertford	47	10	00	0	26	10	21	3	29	1
Bedford	44	0	27	6	25	6	19	6	26	8
Hunting.	45	6	00	0	25	2	16	8	19	8
Northam.	44	6	27	0	27	2	19	6	23	6
Rutland	50	0	00	0	32	0	22	0	27	0
Leiceſter	52	5	00	0	29	8	20	0	28	9
Nottingh.	54	3	29	0	30	9	21	0	28	•
Derby	60	4	00	0	30	3	22	9	33	5
Stafford	56	0	00	0	32	0	24	3	32	9
Salop	52	3	41	6	34	0	24	0	39	2
Hereford	49	1	41	8	36	2	21	7	30	1
Worceſt.	47	2	24	4	30	7	24	8	28	5
Warwick	54	3	00	0	32	0	23	0	33	7
Wilts	47	8	00	0	30	10	24	8	37	4
Berks	49	6	00	0	23	11	22	10	29	9
Oxford	48	11	00	0	25	1	21	11	26	4
Bucks	47	0	00	0	25	0	20	8	25	5

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	49	0	22	6	23	8	20	4	23	3
Kent	48	6	00	0	25	3	19	0	25	1
Suſſex	46	8	00	0	24	0	24	0	00	0
Suffolk	47	4	23	0	25	0	19	6	22	1
Cambrid.	44	1	00	0	24	5	17	1	25	0
Norfolk	46	10	21	0	23	9	18	0	22	0
Lincoln	46	6	24	8	25	0	16	5	25	7
York	49	4	31	8	24	11	18	2	27	7
Durham	54	9	00	0	00	0	23	4	00	0
Northum.	44	8	25	8	23	3	18	5	20	8
Cumberl.	55	11	38	3	30	4	24	2	00	0
Weſtmor.	61	8	40	0	31	2	24	2	00	0
Lancaſh.	54	11	00	0	27	4	23	9	30	7
Cheſhire	51	0	00	0	31	6	22	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	54	1	00	0	29	2	23	9	30	3
Somerſet	56	7	00	0	34	1	17	2	00	0
Monmou.	51	10	00	0	31	6	20	0	00	0
Devon	64	11	00	0	36	1	00	0	00	0
Cornwall	57	7	00	0	33	7	18	10	00	0
Dorſet	53	7	00	0	31	2	20	0	32	0
Hants	50	7	00	0	27	8	19	11	30	0
WALES.										
N. Wales	53	0	32	0	24	0	12	6	00	0
S. Wales	64	0	00	0	38	0	13	6	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
APRIL.			
27	29.91	53	E.
28	29.96	51	N. E.
29	29.94	52	N.
30	29.91	51	N. E.
MAY.			
1	29.87	53	E.
2	29.98	52	E.
3	30.29	56	E.
4	30.28	54	E.
5	30.15	56	S.W.
6	30 12	55	S.W.
7	30.15	57	W.
8	30.10	60	W.
9	30.04	61	W.
10	29.97	62	W.
11	29.77	58	S.W.
12	29.49	57	S.W.
13	29.43	53	S.
14	29.36	54	S.
15	29.55	57	S.E.
16	29.67	55	E.
17	29.91	60	S.W.
18	30.21	59	S.S.W.
19	30.24	58	W.
20	30.34	56	N.E.
21	30.43	56	N.
22	30 42	54	N E.
23	30.42	55	N.E.
24	30.54	56	N E.
25	30.20	59	N.E.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
FOR MAY 1798.

MEMOIRS
OF THE LATE
RICHARD BROCKLESBY, M. D. F. R. S. &c. &c.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IT has been well obſerved of Biography, "That every life of an illuſtrious perſon contains ſomething which is valuable to that art, that ſcience, or thoſe virtues, in which he excelled." It becomes, therefore, not only the life of the artiſt, or the profeſſional man, but a portion of that art, or that profeſſion; not only a tribute to individual virtue, but to virtue itſelf.

Few men, upon this principle, have deſerved more a niche in the Temple of Worthies than the ſubject of theſe Memoirs. Of the profeſſion he was bred in, he was long a reſpectable member, in the trueſt ſenſe of the word;—reſpectable in the knowledge of his art, and reſpectable in the *humane* application of it: he was, beſide, a man of general and active virtue, accompanied with a natural mildneſs and ſoftneſs of manners, at once both pleaſing and exemplary.

Dr. Richard Brockleſby was the only ſon of Richard Brockleſby, Eſq. of the city of Cork, who poſſeſſed a landed eſtate in that county, on which he lived to conſiderable old age with much hoſpitality and reſpect. Being educated a quaker, he married a Miſs Mary Alloway, of Minehead, Somerſetſhire, who was of the ſame profeſſion; and he and his wife being on a viſit to her parents, on the firſt year of their marriage, Richard, the ſubject of theſe Memoirs, was born there on the 11th of Auguſt 1722, O. S. We notice theſe particulars with accuracy, becauſe it was generally underſtood that Dr. Brockleſby was an *Iriſhman*; and from his being partly educated in that country, his manners and early dialect may have ſtrengthened this ſuppoſition; but the fact is (and we ſtate it from family records, as well as his own frequent affirmation), that he was born at Minehead, and remained in that town till he was three years old.

On his being brought over to Ireland, he was privately inſtructed, in his father's houſe at Cork, in the rudiments of the Engliſh tongue, writing, arithmetic, &c. and from thence, at a proper age, ſent to Ballytore ſchool, in the North of Ireland; the ſame ſchool where Edmund Burke was educated, and which had the credit of giving to the learned profeſſions in Ireland ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of the preſent times. The Doctor being above ſeven years older than Mr. Burke, they were not of courſe ſtudents at the ſame time; but the latter, treading upon the heels of the former, knew him by report as well as by many traditional anecdotes, in common with all great ſchools, which many years afterwards produced an acquaintance that ended in a friendſhip honourable to both parties.

Having finiſhed his claſſical education at Ballytore ſchool, which he went through with very becoming diligence and ſucceſs, his father, intending him for a phyſician, ſent him to Edinburgh; where, after continuing the uſual time, he proceeded to Leyden; here he graduated under the celebrated Gaubius, who gave ſuch a ſanction to his young pupil's

pupil's progreſs in his ſtudies, that he correſponded with him for ſeveral years afterwards; a circumſtance no leſs creditable to the Doctor's merit, than uſeful to him in the courſe of his profeſſion. His diploma is dated 28th June 1745; and the ſame year he publiſhed his firſt literary work, entitled "*Diſſertatio. Inaug. de Saliva Sana et Morboſa.*"

The Doctor's firſt reſidence in London was in *Broad-ſtreet*; and as the profeſſion was then filled with many men of eminence, long practice, and family connections, he had to ſtruggle with his ſituation ſingly. "A phyſician in a great city (ſays Dr. Johnſon) ſeems to be the mere plaything of fortune; his degree of reputation is for the moſt part totally caſual. They that employ him, know not his excellence; they that reject him, know not his deficiency." Dr. Brockleſby for ſome time, and in ſome degree, ſhared this fate. He had firſt to make acquaintances, next to wait the caſualty of their requiring his aſſiſtance, and laſtly the chances which may be againſt him of their being previouſly engaged from inclination or family habits. Diligence, integrity, and œconomy, joined to very conciliatory manners and addreſs, however, ſoon overcome theſe difficulties. He was aided in theſe, likewiſe, by an allowance from his father of one hundred and fifty pounds per year; but, as he often ſaid (and which, coming from a man of integrity and ſound experience, ſhould be told for the benefit of poſterity), his great ſecret of getting forward in life was, *Never ſuffering himſelf to have a want that was not accommodable to his fortune*; a leſſon, though difficult to learn where vanity, oſtentation, and bad example have formed contrary habits — eaſy, as 'tis delightful in the practice, to all thoſe who have a proper ſenſe of *internal comforts, real diſtinction*, and *honourable independence.*

In 1746 he publiſhed an Eſſay concerning the Mortality of the Horned Cattle, and in the beginning of April 1751 was admitted a Licentiate of the College of London. The Doctor had by this time riſen into reputation; and, as his manners were naturally mild and conciliating, his knowledge well founded, and his talents ſomewhat known as an author, he ſoon became acquainted with the leading men in the profeſſion—particularly the celebrated Dr. Meade, Dr. Leatherland, the preſent Father of the Medicinal Art, the good and learned Dr. Heberden, Sir George Baker, &c. He added another teſtimony to the fame of Dr. Meade, by always praiſing his ſkill, his learning, urbanity, &c. and amongſt many other anecdotes of this extraordinary man, uſed to relate the circumſtance of his giving that celebrated impoſtor, Pſalmanaazar, an opportunity of eating nearly a pound of raw human fleſh at his table, to prove that this was the conſtant food of the inhabitants of Formoſa *.

On the 28th of September 1754, he obtained an honorary degree from the Univerſity of Dublin, and was admitted to Cambridge *ad eundem* the 16th of December following. In virtue of this degree at Cambridge, he became a Fellow of the College of London the 25th of June 1756; and, on the 7th of October 1758 (on the recommendation of Dr. Shaw, favoured by the patronage of the late Lord Barrington), he was appointed Phyſician to the Army. In this capacity he attended in Germany the beſt part of what is called "the ſeven years' war," where he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed by his knowledge, his zeal, and humanity; and particularly recommended himſelf to the notice of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the late Lord Pembroke, and others, which with the former mellowed into a friendſhip, only terminated by the Doctor's life. On the 27th of October 1760 he was appointed Phyſician to the Hoſpitals for the Britiſh Forces, and returned to England ſome time before the Peace of 1763.

On his return he ſettled in Norfolk-ſtreet, in the Strand, where he was conſidered as a Phyſician of very extenſive experience, particularly in all diſeaſes incident to the army. His practice ſpread in proportion to his reputation; inſomuch, that beſide the ordinary produce of his profeſſion, he had the care of ſix noble families, at the ſtipulated income of one hundred pounds each; which, with his half-pay, and an eſtate of about *ſix hundred pounds per year*

* Amongſt many other impoſitions of Pſalmanaazar, he related that the inhabitants of Formoſa conſtantly eat human fleſh, of which he as frequently partook, and which he called "delicious eating." Dr. Meade, to try him, obtained a pound of human fleſh of one of the diſſecting Surgeons of the hoſpital from the poſteriors of a man who had been hanged that morning, which he had ſerved up at his table, and which Pſalmanaazar actually eat, ſeemingly with a good liking, before a large party ſelected for that purpoſe.

(now

(now devolved to him by the death of his father), enabled him to live in a very handsome manner; and his table was frequently filled with some of the most distinguished persons for rank, learning, and abilities, in the kingdom.

In 1763, the late Mr. Wilkes having a duel with Samuel Martin, Esq. the Member for Camelford, wherein the former was wounded in the belly with a pistol shot, Dr. Brocklesby was the physician called in by Mr. Wilkes, and confirmed by the House of Commons; but the House afterwards becoming impatient for Wilkes's appearance (in consequence of a previous complaint urged against him as the Author of The North Briton, No. 45), they ordered Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins likewise to attend him, in order to observe the progress of his cure, and report the same to the House. Dr. Heberden, with his usual politeness, wrote a note to his friend Brocklesby, acquainting him of this circumstance, and Dr. Brocklesby inclosed the same, with a copy of the order of the House, to Mr. Wilkes, desiring him to appoint an hour for their joint attendance on the Monday following; but Wilkes, attached to his favourite physician, and of too proud a spirit to be dictated to in a matter of private concern, wrote the following card to Dr. Heberden, which we insert as a proof of the good opinion Wilkes had of the Doctor's abilities, independent of all party connections:

"Mr. Wilkes presents his compliments to Dr. Heberden, and is duly sensible of the kind care and concern of the House of Commons, not only for his health, but for his speedy recovery. He is attended by Dr. Brocklesby, of whose integrity and ability he has had the experience of many years, and on whose skill he has the most perfect reliance. Mr. Wilkes cannot but still be of opinion that there is a peculiar propriety in the choice he at first made of Dr. Brocklesby for the cure of what is called a gun-shot wound, from the circumstance of the Doctor's having been several years Physician to the Army; but at the same time entertains a real esteem for Dr. Heberden's great merit; and though he cannot say that he wishes to see the Doctor at present, he hopes in a few weeks he shall be well enough to beg that honour, to eat a bit of mutton in Great George-street."

Wilkes wrote somewhat of a similar note to Mr. Hawkins; but in justification of the characters of Dr. Brocklesby and Mr. Graves, he sent for Dr. Duncan, one of his Majesty's Surgeons in Ordinary, and Mr. Middleton, one of his Majesty's Sergeant Surgeons, who attended him accordingly: the reason he humourously gave for sending for these two Gentlemen was, "That as he found the House thought it proper he should be watched, he himself thought *two Scotchmen* most proper for his spies."

Wilkes's sudden recovery, and the *bruit* which this transaction occasioned in the political world, gave great increase to the Doctor's rising reputation; and what perhaps still rendered his popularity of a more permanent nature, was his well known and sincere attachment to his country; for though he was a member (in common with some of the most distinguished characters in the kingdom) of "The Constitutional Club," and a warm protector of Wilkes respecting *General Warrants* and *the Middlesex Election*, he never once deviated from the respect he owed his Sovereign and the Laws; and, as one proof out of many of this sincerity, he quitted that Club the moment it branched out into other doctrines, and under other leaders.

Though the events in the life of a medical man, particularly after he has arrived at the top of his profession, in general excite little curiosity; having a busy uninterrupted practice to fill up almost the whole of his time; yet there are incidents in his private life which might produce some good impressions; and let it be recorded to the memory of this worthy man, that although he was scrupulously attentive to every call of profession, and felt the *curve of manual practice* in common with the most attentive and industrious of his class, his medical advice, as well as his purse, was ever open to the poor, as well as to men of merit or those in professional lines who were narrowed in their circumstances; and this he did not only when his fortune was at the flood, but proportionably in the outset of his profession, when his means were small, and his practice little. Thus a well-timed œconomy, amongst other comforts, enables a man to be good to others as well as to himself; and adds a lustre to benevolence, "which not only blesses him that gives," but sets an encouraging example to him who receives.

We could give many instances of his acts of benevolence, were it necessary to detail them here; but though his own manner of doing good has set us the example

example of *silence* on this subject, justice to departed worth, as well as the benefit of emulation, require the statement of a few particulars.

Beside giving his advice to the poor of all descriptions, which he did with an active and unwearied benevolence, he had always upon his list two or three poor widows, to whom he granted small annuities; and who, on the quarter day of receiving their stipends, always partook of the hospitalities of his table. To such of his relations who wanted his assistance in their business or professions, he was not only liberal, but so judicious in his liberalities as to supersede the necessity of a repetition of them. To his friend Dr. Johnson (when it was in agitation amongst his friends to procure an enlargement of his pension, the better to enable him to travel for the benefit of his health), he offered an establishment of *one hundred pounds per year* during his life: and, upon Doctor Johnson's declining it (which he did in the most affectionate terms of gratitude and friendship), he made him a second offer of apartments in his own house, for the more immediate benefit of medical advice.

To his old and intimate friend Edmund Burke, he had many years back bequeathed by will the sum of *one thousand pounds*; but recollecting that this event might take place (which it afterwards did) when such a legacy could be of no service to him, he, with that judicious liberality for which he was always distinguished, *gave* it to him in advance, *ut pignus amicitiæ*; it was accepted as such by Mr. Burke, accompanied with a letter, which none but a man feeling the grandeur and purity of friendship like him, could dictate.

Passing through a life thus honourably occupied in the liberal pursuits of his profession, and in the confidence and friendship of some of the first characters of the age for rank or literary attainments, the Doctor reached his 73d year; and finding those infirmities, generally attached to that time of life, increase upon him, he gave up a good deal of the bustle of business, as well as his half-pay, on being appointed, by his old friend and patron the Duke of Richmond, Physician General to the Royal Regiment of Artillery and Corps of Engineers *. This was a situation exactly suited to his time of life and inclinations; hence he employed his time in occasional trips to Woolwich, with visits to his friends and patients. In this last list he never forgot either the poor or those few friends whom he early attended as a medical man *con amore*. Scarcely any distance, or any other inconvenience, could repress this benevolent custom; and when he heard by accident that any of this latter description of his friends were ill, and had through delicacy abstained from sending for him, he used to get peevish and say, "Why am I treated thus? Why was not I sent for?"

Though debilitated beyond his years, particularly for a man of his constant exercise and abstemious and regular manner of living, he kept up his acquaintance and friendships to the last, and in a degree partook of the pleasantries and convivialities of the table. The friends, who knew his habits, sometimes indulged him with a nap in his arm chair after dinner, which greatly refreshed him; he then would turn about to the company, and pay his club of the conversation, either by anecdote or observation, entirely free from the laws or severities of old age.

In the beginning of December 1797, he set out on a visit to Mrs. Burke, at Beaconsfield, the long frequented seat of friendship and hospitality, where the master spirit of the age he lived in, as well as the master of that mansion, had so often adorned, enlivened, and improved the convivial hour. On proposing this journey, and under so infirm a state as he was in, it was hinted by a friend, whether such a length of way, or the lying out of his own bed, with other little circumstances, might not fatigue him too much; he instantly caught the force of this suggestion, and with his usual placidity replied, "My good friend, I perfectly understand your hint, and am thankful to you for it; but where's the difference whether I die at a friend's house, at an inn, or in a post-chaise? I hope I'm every way prepared for such an event, and perhaps it would be as well to elude the expectation of it." He therefore began his journey the next day, and arrived there the same evening, where he was cordially received by the amiable mistress of the mansion, as well as by Doctors Lawrence and King, who happened to be there on a visit. He remained at Beaconsfield 'till the 11th of December, but recollecting that his nephew Dr. Young was to

* 13th March 1794.

return

return from Cambridge to London on the next day, he instantly set out for his house in town to meet him. On his arrival he found his two nephews, Mr. Beeby and Dr. Young, before him; and he had the satisfaction of eating his last dinner under his own roof, with his nearest friends and relations. He seemed to feel a particular satisfaction at this interview; and, though somewhat fatigued from the preceding day's journey, he supported himself with chearfulness, and repeated several lines from Juvenal (his favourite Author) in the course of the evening.

About nine o'clock he desired to go to bed; but going up stairs fatigued him so much, that he was obliged to sit in his chair for some time before he felt himself sufficiently at ease to be undressed. In a little time, however, he recovered himself; and, as they were unbuttoning his waistcoat, he said to his elder nephew, "What an idle piece of ceremony this buttoning and unbuttoning is to me now!"—When he got into bed he seemed perfectly composed, and gave orders to his man relative to some domestic affairs, which were to be executed the next day—that day to him, however, was an eternity; as in about five minutes afterwards he yielded to the gentle gradations of decay, and expired without a groan.

On Monday the 18th of December following he was buried in the Church-yard of St. Clements Danes (according to his own particular request), in the most private manner possible; blowing no trumpet before his fame, but leaving the silent virtues of a good and well-spent life to be his best and only monument.

His fortune, which amounted to near thirty thousand pounds (after a few legacies to friends and distant relations), he has nearly divided between his two nephews, Robert Beeby, Esq. and Dr. Thomas Young. He in a great measure educated them both: the first he early sent out to India, where he arrived to a juridical situation, which he filled for some years with honour and ability, and now lives upon his estate in Sussex: the other he allowed three hundred pounds per year, to enable him to travel and finish his education. He is just returned from Groningen, where he has taken his degree, and is now at Cambridge, in order to qualify himself for a fellow of the College of Physicians, London. He is considered as one of the best Greek scholars of his age; and from his particular attachment to study, and his ardent ambition to excel in all parts of general knowledge, there is every probability he will reflect great credit on his uncle's judgment and liberality.

Though Dr. Brocklesby had no brother, he had seven sisters, four of whom died young. One of the surviving three was married to Mr. Davis, of Minehead; the other to Robert Beeby, Esq. a respectable merchant in Cork; and the elder, who never married, lived with the Doctor till her death, which happened about eleven years ago. She was a very prudent sensible woman, and did the honours of the Doctor's table so satisfactory to his guests and creditable to him, as perhaps was one of the reasons why he never married. On her death, many hints were thrown out to him *to change his condition*; but the Doctor very prudently replied, "he thought *sixty-five* too advanced an age to try such an experiment."

As a physician Dr. Brocklesby must be placed in the first *forum*, if he is to be judged by the regularity of his education, his long and extensive practice, the many noble families who patronised him, and his high medical association. To the knowledge of a physician he added that mildness of behaviour and benevolence of heart which conciliate esteem in no one line more than that of the medical profession.

His general literature was respectable, and his taste for it still more so, as he not only drew about his table some of the first characters for learning or genius, but always supported the cause of art and literature either by his aid to public works, or by his private benevolence to men of genius struggling with distress.

As a man and a good citizen, no one could fill those duties with more credit; and in his friendships he possessed that *active spirit*, which considered neither time or assiduity any obstacles to its pursuit. He seemed to have a pleasure in being thus employed, and it may be truly said of him in a moral as well as a medical line, "That he daily went about doing good."

As a companion he was polite, chearful, and entertaining; he often quoted from the best authors, antient and modern, with great propriety, and had a fund of agreeable anecdote, which he told with simplicity and without intrusion.

In short, take Dr. Brocklesby "for all in all," he was a most honourable and useful member of society; whether we

estimate

estimate him by the *good deeds* he has done, or the *good example* he has left behind him.

The following is a correct list of the Doctor's publications:

(1) Dissertatio. Inaug. de Saliva Sana et Morbosa, Lug. Bat. 4to. 1745.

(2) An Essay concerning the Mortality of the Horned Cattle, 8vo. 1746.

(3) Eulogium Medicum sive Oratio Anniversari Harveiana habita in Theatris Collegii, Regalis Medicorum Londinensium, Die xviii Octobris. 4to. A. D. 1760.

(4) Œconomical and Medical Observations from 1738 to 1763, tending to the Improvement of Medical Hospitals, 8vo. 1764.

(5) An Account of the poisonous Root lately found mixed with Gentian, Phil. Trans. N. 486.

(6) Case of a Lady labouring under a Diabetes, Med. Observ. No. III.

(7) Experiments relative to the Analysis and Virtues of Seltzer Water, *Ibid.* Vol. IV.

(8) Case of an Encysted Tumour in the Orbit of the Eye, cured by Messrs. Bromfield and Ingram, *Ibid.*

(9) A Dissertation on the Music of the Antients.

We do not know the date of this last article, but believe it to be amongst his early literary amusements. When Dr. Young was at Leyden, a Professor, understanding he was a nephew of Dr. Brocklesby's, shewed him a translation of it in the German language.

DROGHEDA,

[WITH A VIEW.]

DROGHEDA, a large populous Town, in the county of Meath, is 23 miles North of Dublin, on the banks of the Boyne, and five from the main sea. It was formerly a place of great strength, being surrounded by a wall that stood the test of many sieges; but during the Common Wealth, Cromwell, in the year 1640, made an attack on the place, and after a most obstinate resistance, it was taken by storm. Whether he designed to strike terror in the other unconquered towns, or owing to the furious brutality of his soldiers, is only surmise, but every person found in arms was slaughtered: amongst the number were the Governor, Sir Arthur Ashton, Sir Edmund Varney, and Colonels Warren, Tempest, and Finglas, with many others of inferior note. Ships of large tonnage can unload at the Key, where is a good Custom-house, an Exchange, three large Inns, and every accommodation in point of travelling that could be wished for. There are several Meeting Houses, a Church lately built in the Gothic stile; one also at the end of the town, in the church-yard of which are, erect against its walls, two figures in stone, about six feet high, said to represent a Nobleman and his wife, who were cast away upon the coast; but more probably as a memento for the giddy and unthinking passenger, to prepare him for that state he sooner or later must change to: these images being in their shrouds, and in the last stage of decay, give rise for the conjecture. Instances of the like are in many places in England; particularly, Bishop Chicheleys, at Canterbury; Fox, at Salisbury, Gloucester, &c. They had a broad inscription of the old text round them, but that is now scarce legible. The Town is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, returns two Members to Parliament, and carries on an extensive commerce, particularly in Corn and Sheetings: the latter remarkable for their strength. The only Usquebaugh that can be called genuine is made here, and has frequently relieved the most dreadful fits of the gout, even when the patient has been given over. Immediately across the river is Mr. Ogle's domain; the wood from his grounds gives a fine piece of back scenery to the Town, and is described in the annexed Plate.

PROGER'S

PROGER's PAPERS.

BY the favour of a Gentleman, in possession of some original papers formerly belonging to Edward Proger, Esq. we are enabled to present to our readers the following Letters from King Charles the Second and other distinguished personages.

The family of PROGER is very ancient. The first traces of them are to be found at a respectable mansion-house, called WERN : DDU, near Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire. They were numerous and widely dispersed, and we find that in 1620 a Philip Proger was one of the equerries to King James the First. He had issue James, who left a son Wroth, who either sold or bequeathed the manor and estate of Gwernvale, near Crickhowell, in Brecknockshire, to Henry Proger, Esq. (afterwards Sir Henry) son to Philip before-named, and one of the equerries to King Charles the Second. Sir Henry Proger dying, left his estate of Gwernvale to Charles Proger, his only son, a Colonel in the foot-guards, who mortgaged it to Samuel Awbrey, coach-maker, at Charing-cross, London; and upon the death of Charles (which happened a few years afterwards), Alice, his widow, sold it to Edward Proger, who had been page of honour to King Charles the First, groom of the bed-chamber to King Charles the Second, and ranger of the middle park of Hampton Court, in which office he died, in the reign of King George the First. Edward Proger died towards the end of the year 1713, leaving all his estates, real and personal, to his three daughters Philippa, Catherine, and Frances. In the partition of the property Philippa, the eldest daughter, possessed the estate of Gwernvale, just as Sir Henry left it; and, on her marriage with Samuel Croxall, D. D. (Author of The Fair Circassian and other celebrated works), on his surviving her, this estate, under a settlement made previous to their marriage, became his property. Dr. Croxall died in the year 1751, making a will, and giving his personal estate to a lady who was a distant relation, and since dead, who gave these papers in her life-time to the present possessor.

"Edward Proger, Esq." says the writer of the Notes to the last edition of Grammont's Memoirs, "was, in the year 1669, one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to the King. By a letter from Cowley to Henry Bennet, dated 18 Oct. 1650, Mr. Proger appears to have been then active in his master's service (Brown's Miscellanea Anlica 1702, p. 153). In the lampoons of the times, particularly in those of Andrew Marvell, Mr. Proger is described as one devoted to assist his master's pleasures. In 1660 he was named, says Lord Orford, one of the knights of the Royal Oak, an order the King then intended to institute. By the same authority we are informed that he had permission from the King to build a house in Bushy Park, near Hampton Court, on condition that after his death it should revert to the Crown. This was the house inhabited by the late Earl of Hallifax. Mr. Proger died, says Le Neve, "December 31st, or January 1st, 1713, aged 96, of the anguish cutting teeth; he having cut four new teeth, and had several ready to cut, which so inflamed his gums that he died thereof," (Monumenta Anglicana 1717, p. 273.)

From the papers now before us we learn that Mr. Proger was sworn groom of the bed-chamber to the Prince at Paris in 1646, and in the year 1650 had a warrant made out to him, granting him 2000 acres of land upon the continent of Virginia, next adjoining unto the colonies and plantations then already settled. On the 24th January 1670 he was sworn housekeeper of his Majesty's palace at York. On the 21st of March 1678-9 he had a grant of the office of chief searcher of the port of London, to take effect from the death, surrender, forfeiture, or other determination, of the estates and interests of Peter Percival and William Fowlys, Esq.

At the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne he presented a petition to her Majesty, in which he stated that King Charles the Second, by letters under his sign manual, dated the 27th of August, in the fifteenth year of his reign, had granted to him the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, payable out of the fund given by the adventurers and soldiers of Ireland, to reward such as had served the Crown, of which sum he received only one thousand pounds. This security failing, he received from the King, by letters

letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, dated 19th March, in the 29th year of his reign, a pension of 400l. per annum, payable out of the revenue of that kingdom by half yearly payments, until 4000l. should be received. Of this he only received 200l. The petition then states, that at June next he should have served the royal family threescore and nine years, and that he was exposed to more dangers in the time of the rebellion than any reformed officer that had half pay to subsist on. He therefore prayed that such a fund might be settled on him as might preserve him and his family from extreme want. The effect of this petition is unknown.

The following epitaph seems to have been designed to be inscribed on his tomb; but whether executed or not, does not appear.

"Here lies, in hopes of a happy resurrection, the body of EDWARD PROGER, Esq. descended from the PROGERS of Gwernvale, in Monmouthshire. He was page of honour to King Charles the First; and, though very young when the civil wars broke out, behaved himself with so much courage, and acquitted himself of many secret and important employments with so much judgment and fidelity, that that prince, during his imprisonment at Hampton Court, found means to send an order to have him sworn one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to his son the then Prince of Wales, afterwards King Charles the Second, in which post he continued during the life of that prince, having served his country seventeen years as a Member of the House of Commons for the county of Brecon: upon the death of King Charles the Second he retired from all public business, spending the remainder of his days in zealous prayer for the good and prosperity of his church and country.

"He was sincere to his friends, affectionately kind to his children, affable and courteous to his servants and inferiors, and good to all people.

"He was born June the 16th 1621, and died December 31st 1713.

"In and near this place lie also the bodies of ELIZABETH PROGER, wife of the said EDWARD PROGER; of Henrietta Proger, Philip Proger, Edward Proger, and Anne Proger, sons and daughters to the said Edward and Elizabeth Proger.

"Also the bodies of Mary, the wife of John Edwards, Gent. daughter of the said Edward and Elizabeth Proger, and of Philip Edwards, son of the said John and Mary Edwards."

A portrait of Mr. Proger is in the last edition of Grammont's Memoirs, p. 231. from an original picture of Sir Peter Lely.

No. I.

SIR,

I HOPE you remember the promise you made to me when you went from hence: my liberty perhaps will not be graunted, yet, methinkes, some enlargement should, and I not be thought to intend my pleasure more than my health in desireing it. You can best judge how far it will be best to proceede in my behalfe. I would have nothing askt that may be thought unfitt, nor any thing that is not so, if likely to displease. This you may be sure of, and therefore not doubt to use your own liberty (without regard to myne) in considering first what is safe, then the satisfaction and benefitt of

Your loveing freind,
H. GLOUCESTER *.

For Antho: Mildmay, Esq. at White Hall.

No.

* Henry Duke of Gloucester, third son of King Charles the First. He died of the small-pox 3d September 1660. "Though mankind," as Mr. Macpherson observes, "are apt to exaggerate the virtues of princes who happen to die in early youth, their praises seem to have done no more than justice to the character of Gloucester. He joined in himself the best qualities of both his brothers: the understanding and good-nature of Charles to the industry and application of James. The facility of the first was in him a judicious moderation. The obstinacy of the latter was in Gloucester a manly firmness of mind. Attached to the religion, and a friend to the constitution of his country, he was most regretted when his family regarded these the least. The vulgar, who croud with eminent virtues and great actions the years which fate denies to their favourites, foresaw future misfortunes in his death; and even the judicious supposed that the measures of Charles might have derived solidity from his judgment and promising parts. The King lamented his death with all the vehemence of an affectionate sorrow. The Duke of York was much affected with the loss of a brother, whose high merit he much admired. 'He was a prince (says James) of the greatest

No. II.

PROGERS, I wold have you (besides the embrodered sute) bring me a plaine riding suite, with an innocent coate, the suites I have for horsebacke being so spotted and spoild that they are not to be seene out of this island. The lining of the coate and the petit toies are referred to your greate discretion, provided there want nothing when it comes to be put on. I do not remember there was a belt or a hat-band in your directions for the embroidered suite, and those are so necessarie as you must not forget them.

* CHARLES R.

Jearsey, 14th Ja. old stile, 1649.

For Mr. Progers.

No. III.

Oct. 16.

Hardings Cypher.

POGE, I have receaved yours of the 13th of this month, and find that you are in some apprehention that 232 should lessen my good opinion of you, and make me charge you as being one of the chiefe authors in this last unhappie busines: for the first, I hope you will be confident that nobody can allter that good opinion I have allwais had of you: to the other, you are in no danger; for I doe not here 232 so much as mention you in it, and you may be assured that I shall not. The Comittie of Estats have voted a generall act of indemnity to all those who have bine in the late rising, and likewise all those who have had a hand in it, upon condition they come and make suplication to me and the Comittie for it; and that none are to be refused it, but are to be in the same condition they were in before. I send you here inclosed two letters to 29. 60. 85. 81. 90. 23. 78. 20. 84. 86. 27. 75. 69. 63. 18. 90. and pray setell a way how my letters may come safe to his hand, and to whome I shall direct my letters to in Holland, and I desire you likewise to lett me have a copie of the pickture you have of 15. 22. 77.

I am,
Your affectionate frind,
CHARLES R.

Directed
For yourselfe.

[*To be continued.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Newbury, March 29th*, 1798.

THE following Letters, I conceive, are of sufficient importance to lay claim to a place in your valuable Miscellany; they are an American production, and an attack on the character and veracity of Mr. Jefferson † as an historian: they will, no doubt, be acceptable to all readers of American history, as well as to lovers of truth in general; and I shall preface them with no other remark than that Mr. Jefferson has not thought proper, at present, to answer them, notwithstanding a twelvemonth has nearly elapsed since their first publication.

I am, Sir, with respect,
Your obliged humble servant,
FRANCIS BAILY.

Baltimore, June 24, 1797.

SIR,

THE letter of which I enclose you a copy, will be delivered to Mr. Jefferson immediately after the rising of Congress. You will greatly oblige me by having the copy published, if possible, on the evening of the day when Congress shall rise.

Your very humble servant,
LUTHER MARTIN.

To Mr. William Cobbett ‡.

greatest hopes, undaunted courage, admirable parts, and a clear understanding." He had a particular talent at languages. Besides the Latin he was master of the French, the Spanish, the Italian, and Low Dutch. He was in short possessed of all the natural qualities, as well as acquired accomplishments, necessary to make a great prince." (Macpherson's History of England, Chap. 1.) Bishop Burnett's character of this young prince is also very favourable. See History of his own Times, Vol. i. p. 238.

* From this letter it seems as though Charles the Second did not wear mourning for a whole year for his father Charles the First, who was executed 30th January 1648-9.

† Vice President of the United States of America.

‡ Editor of "Porcupine's Gazette," and published in his paper of the 17th of July 1797.

(COPY)

TO THE HONOURABLE THOMAS JEFFERSON, ESQ. VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Baltimore, June 24, 1797.

SIR,

IN your Notes on Virginia, combating certain ſentiments of the celebrated Buffon, you have given us an eulogium *of* the North American ſavages; and, to eſtabliſh their eminence in oratory, have introduced the ſpeech of LOGAN (whom *you* have dubbed a Mingo Chief) to Lord Dunmore, when Governor of Virginia; a morſel of eloquence, in your opinion, not to be excelled by any paſſage in the orations of Demoſthenes, Cicero, or of any more eminent orator, if Europe has furniſhed more eminent. And that your reader might be the better enabled to diſtinguiſh all its ſuperiority of luſtre, you have given him the following preliminary ſtatement of incidents: "In the ſpring of the year 1774," you ſay, "a robbery and murder were committed on an inhabitant of the frontiers of Virginia by two Indians of the Shawaneſe tribe. The neighbouring whites, according to their cuſtom, undertook to puniſh this outrage in a ſummary way. Colonel Creſap, a man *infamous* for the *many murders* he had committed on thoſe much injured people, collected a party and proceeded down the Kanaway in queſt of vengeance. Unfortunately a canoe of women and children, with one man only, was ſeen coming from the oppoſite ſhore, unarmed, and unſuſpecting an hoſtile attack from the whites. Creſap and his party concealed themſelves on the bank of the river, and the moment the canoe reached the ſhore, ſingled out their object, and at one fire killed every perſon in it. This happened to be the family of Logan, who had long been diſtinguiſhed as the friend of the whites. This unworthy return provoked his vengeance. He accordingly ſignalized himſelf in the war which enſued. In the autumn of the ſame year a deciſive battle was fought at the mouth of the Great Kanaway between the collected forces of the Shawaneſe, Mingoes, and Delawares, and a detachment of the Virginia militia. The Indians were defeated, and ſued for peace. Logan, however, diſdained to be ſeen among the ſuppliants: but leſt the ſincerity of a treaty ſhould be diſtruſted, from which ſo diſtinguiſhed a Chief abſented himſelf, he ſent, by a meſſenger, the following ſpeech to be delivered to Lord Dunmore."

This ſtory and *that ſpeech* of Logan, having been ſelected by Mr. Fennel, in his "Readings and Recitations, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining," induced me to addreſs to that Gentleman a letter on the ſubject, which perhaps you may not have *ſeen*, for I know not whether you are in the habit of reading the newſpapers; but that you may, if you pleaſe, have an opportunity of ſeeing it, permit me to refer you to the twenty-ſixth number of Porcupine's Gazette *, printed in the city of Philadelphia, in which paper a copy of my letter was publiſhed.

To the world at large, and to every individual intereſted, *you*, as an hiſtorian, *muſt* be conſidered *anſwerable* that the ſpeech of Logan is *genuine, unadulterated*, and not a *fiction*. And as, that the beauty and excellence of that ſpeech might be more clearly perceived, you thought good to enter into a detail of facts; to the world, and to every perſon intereſted, *you muſt*, as an hiſtorian, be conſidered anſwerable for the *truth* of thoſe facts.

I *firſt* became acquainted with Colonel Creſap in the year 1772; I was then on a journey to Fort Pitt; Colonel Creſap was at that time living at his ſeat by Old Town. He was *never* on the Weſt ſide of the Allegany mountains from that day until his death. Nor was Logan's family killed on the Kanaway, but at the mouth of Yellow Creek, on the Eaſt ſide of the Ohio River, and about forty or fifty miles above Fort Wheelan. And as you have ſo much miſtook the *place* where the tranſaction happened (which, by the bye, is a little remarkable in an *enlightened* hiſtorian, volunteering on events which happened in the ſtate where he lived, and thoſe too of ſo recent a date), it is not very improbable that you have been equally miſtaken in the *perſon*, or in the *title* of the perſon, whom you have fixed upon as the principal perſonage in thoſe tranſactions. Although the Creſaps all lived within a few hundred yards of your ſtate, and the North branch of the Potomac, one of its boundaries, ran through their poſſeſſions. I will therefore take no advantage of any error you may have made in the *deſignatio perſonæ*, but will give you full liberty to ſelect out of the *whole family*, the

* From which the accompanying letter was extracted.—F. B.

the individual on whom you wish to fix the charge.

And now, Sir, to lay the proper foundation for the further investigation of this subject, permit me to request, and not only to request but to expect, your answer to the following questions:

1st. From what document did you copy the speech of Logan; or, from whom did you receive your information of that speech and its contents?

2d. What person was meant to be designed by the *title* and *name* of Colonel Cresap, as used by *Logan* in his *speech*, and by *yourself* in your *statement of the incidents* necessary for the better understanding that speech?

3d. Whence did you procure your information that Colonel Cresap, or *any person of that name*, was "infamous for the many murders he had committed on the much injured Indians?" When, and where, were those murders committed? And who of those "much injured people were the victims?

It is not in the human heart to feel that I need an apology for proposing to you these questions; but if an apology was wanting, I have it:—In two amiable daughters (a parent may at least be pardoned for thinking them such), who are directly descended from *that man*, whose character your pen, I hope from no worse motive than to support a philosophical hypothesis, has endeavoured to stigmatize with *indelible infamy!* A variety of circumstances have combined to give an *unmerited* celebrity and extensiveness of diffusion to an unfounded calumny. This calumny *I will efface*.

The letter I have written on this subject to Mr. Fennel; the letter I now address to you, and all those I shall hereafter address to you on the same subject, I shall transmit to the authors of the Annual Register in Great Britain, by them to be published; and to the Rev. Mr. Morse, to Mr. Lendrum, and to every other author, by whom the speech and story of Logan may have been copied from your *notes*, will I also send *the same*, to be hereafter inserted by them in a republication of their works.

If my directions are complied with, this will be delivered you immediately on the rising of Congress; for I would not wish to take off your attention one single moment from the concerns of the public, while Congress is in session.

With *due* respect, I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LUTHER MARTIN.

Baltimore, March 30, 1797.

MR. FENNELL,

By the late Philadelphia papers I observe, Sir, that in your "Readings and Recitations, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining," among your other selections, you have introduced "The Story of Logan, the Mingo Chief." In doing this, I am satisfied you were not actuated by a desire to wound the feelings of a respectable family in the United States, or by a wish to give a greater publicity to a groundless calumny.

You found that story and speech in Jefferson's Notes on Virginia: you found it related with such an air of authenticity, that it cannot be surprising that you should not suspect it to be a *fiction*.

But, Sir, philosophers are pretty much the same, from old Shandy, who in support of a system sacrificed his aunt Dinah, to De Warville and Condorcet, who for the same purpose would have sacrificed a world.

Mr. Jefferson is a philosopher; he too had his hypothesis to establish, or what is much the same thing, he had the hypothesis of Buffon to overthrow.

When we see him employed in weighing the rats and the mice of the two worlds, to prove that those of the *new* are not exceeded by those of the *old*. When, to establish that the body of the *American Savage* is not inferior in form or in vigour to the body of an *European*, we find him examining minutely *every part* of their frame, and hear him declare that, though the wrist and the hand of the *former* are smaller than those parts of the *latter*, yet "*ses organes de la generation ne sont plus foibles ou plus petits*;" and that he hath not only as many hairs on his body, but that the same parts, which are productive of hair in the one, if left to themselves, are equally productive of hair in the other.—When we see him so zealous to establish an equality in such trifles, and to prove the *body* of *his* savage to be formed on the same module with "the *Homo sapiens Europæus*;" how much more solicitous may we suppose him to have been to prove that the *mind* of this savage was also formed on the same modula.

Than *the man* whom he has calumniated, he could scarcely have selected a finer example to establish the position that the human race in this western world are not *be-littled* in body or mind; but that unfortunately that man was not born in America.

For

For the want of better materials he was obliged to make uſe of ſuch as came to his hands; and we may reaſonably conclude whatever *ſtory* or *ſpeech* he could pick up, calculated to deſtroy the hypotheſis of Buffon, or to eſtabliſh his own, eſpecially in ſo important a point, inſtead of being ſcrutinized minutely, would be welcomed with avidity. And great and reſpectable as the authority of Mr. Jefferſon may be thought, or may be in reality, I have no heſitation to declare, that from an examination of the ſubject I am convinced the charge exhibited by him againſt Colonel CRESAP is not founded in *truth*; and alſo that no ſuch ſpecimen of *Indian* oratory was ever exhibited.

That ſome of Logan's family were killed by the Americans, I doubt not; whether they fell the victims of juſtice, of miſtake, or of cruelty, reſts with thoſe by whom they fell. But in their death Colonel *Creſap*, or any of his family, had no ſhare. And in ſupport of this aſſertion I am ready to enter the liſts with the author of the Notes on Virginia.

No man, who really knew the late Colonel Creſap, could have believed the tale. He was too brave to be perfidious or cruel. He was a man of undaunted reſolution. A man of whom it might be ſaid, with as much propriety as I believe was ever ſaid of man, "that he knew not fear."

Courage, hoſpitality, candour, and ſincerity, were the prominent features of his character! Theſe alſo are the leading traits in his deſcendants.

Immediately after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle he eſtabliſhed himſelf at Old Town, on the North Branch of the Potomack, only fifteen miles this ſide of Fort Cumberland, and one hundred and forty miles to the weſtward of Baltimore town. What muſt have been the ſituation of himſelf and his family on ſo diſtant a frontier, during the war which terminated in the year 1763, and during the troubles which preceded that war, may be eaſily conceived by thoſe who have any knowledge whatever at that time of the ſettlements of Pennſylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

After the defeat of General Braddock, a company, raiſed and commanded by his oldeſt ſon, Thomas Creſap, and in a great meaſure ſupplied with arms and other neceſſaries by the Colonel himſelf, attacked the invading ſavages, and drove them over the mountains; but this victory was embittered by the loſs of their *gallant* leader; he and one of the Indian Chiefs fell by wounds, mutually inflicted, and expired together. Soon after this event Colonel Creſap and his then eldeſt ſon raiſed another company at their own expence, croſſed the mountains, and defeated the Indians with conſiderable ſlaughter. After the inhabitants of that part of the country where he reſided had generally fled from their houſes, and retired to the neighbourhood of Conogocheaque, he remained with his family at his houſe, near Old Town, which he had ſurrounded with a ſtockade, for twelve months or upwards; when at laſt he was induced to withdraw from ſo dangerous a ſituation, removing with his books and papers, accompanied by a few of the former inhabitants, who had been in his neighbourhood collecting their cattle, and were driving them down the country, he was attacked by the Indians, who lay in ambuſh for him, and four of his party were killed on the ſpot; the Indians were however repulſed with conſiderable loſs, and he had the good fortune to eſcape unhurt.

That Colonel Creſap and his family were frequently and actively engaged in the conflicts which took place between us and the Indians is well known. That ſome of the Indians have fallen by their hands is not denied; but thoſe were not in the number of our friends.

To the Indians, who were attached to our cauſe, his doors were ever open. At his houſe was their frequent rendezvous; there often they met meſſengers from the then Governors of Virginia and Maryland: there they were often furniſhed with arms, with ammunition, and with proviſions, and not unfrequently out of his own ſtores, and at his own expence.

It was to thoſe ſavages, who were employed by the French nation (before it became our very good friend and ally) to ravage the frontiers and butcher the peaceful inhabitants, that he and his family were *terrible*. And to thoſe they *were* terrible, though not "as the fires of Heaven."

But perhaps it was from the facts which I have here ſtated that Mr. Jefferſon conſidered himſelf authoriſed to ſay "Colonel Creſap was *infamous* for the many murders he had committed on the much injured Indians." And leſt ſome future philoſopher, in ſome future notes on Virginia, might be tempted to call him alſo "*infamous* for *his* many murders of the much injured" Britons, may perhaps have been his motive for

flying

flying with such precipitation from the seat of his Government, not many years since, when the British army invaded that state.

As to Logan; lightly would I tread over the grave even of the untutored savage, but justice obliges me to say, I am well assured that the Logan *of the wilderness*,—the *real* Logan *of nature* had but little, if any more likeness to the *fictitious* Logan *of Jefferson's Notes*, than the brutified Caffree of Africa to the enlightened philosopher of Montecello.

In what wilderness Mr. Jefferson *culled* this fair flower of *aboriginal* eloquence; whether he has *preserved* it in the same state in which he found it, or by *transplanting* it into a more genial soil, and *exposing* it to a kinder sun, he has given it the *embellishments* of *cultivation* I know not.

There are many philosophers so very fond of representing savage nature in the most amiable, and most exalted point of view, that we feel ourselves less surprised when we see them become savages themselves. To some one of this class of philosophers, I doubt not it owes its existence.

Yet, but for Jefferson, "it would have breathed its poisons in the desart air." Whatever was the soil in which it first sprung up, it soon would have withered and died unnoticed or forgotten, had not he *preserved* it in his *collection*. From thence the authors of the Annual Register have given their readers a drawing as large as nature. The Rev. Mr. Morse in his Geography, and Mr. Lendrum in his History of the American Revolution, have followed their example; and you, Sir, are now increasing its celebrity, by exhibiting it to thronging spectators, with all its colouring retouched and heightened by the flowing pencil of a master.

Do you ask me, how *I* am interested in *this subject?*—I answer, The daughter of Michael Cresap *was* the mother of my children. I am influenced also by another motive not less powerful. My much lamented and worthy relation, who died on the expedition against the western insurgents, bequeathed to me as a sacred trust, what had he lived he intended to have performed himself, to rescue his family from this unmerited opprobrium.

Do you ask me, why have I so long neglected this duty? I answer, because for a long time past every feeling of my mind has been too much engrossed by the solicitude, though an unavailing solicitude, of preserving the valuable life of one of that family, to attend to any objects which could bear a postponement. The shock is now past. I begin to recal my scattered thoughts to other subjects; and finding the story of Logan in the catalogue of your readings, it instantly brought me to the recollection of a duty, which I have hastened thus far to fulfil.

And now, Sir, to conclude; I arrogate to myself no authority of prohibiting the story and speech of Logan from being continued in your Readings and Recitations; this I submit to your sentiments of propriety and justice; but from those sentiments I certainly have a right to expect, that on its conclusion you will inform your hearers it is at best but the ingenious fiction of some philosophic brain; and when hereafter you oblige an audience with that story and speech, that with the poison you will dispense the antidote, and by reading to them this letter, also oblige your very humble servant

LUTHER MARTIN.

To Mr. James Fennell.

THOUGHTS ON THE PROVINCIAL COPPER COIN.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(*Concluded from* Page 237.)

HAVING, in the first part of this Treatise, considered the * Copper Coinage in general, from the earliest antiquity down to modern times; and in the second made an application of such observations as this consideration introduced, both to this kingdom and to Ireland: and, still farther to elucidate the

* It will be understood, that when I speak of the ancient copper money, I mean also the brass. Indeed those two metals, as applied to coinage, have not been by the Medalists very accurately distinguished. They have frequently mentioned coin and medals as of brass, when it is certain that they contain a much greater proportion of copper, and *vice versa*. Through

the subject of this disquisition, having described a number of these Coins, small indeed if compared to the vast multitude which are in circulation, but such as struck me as being from their publicity, or some other particular, most worthy of notice: it now becomes necessary, in order to prosecute my design to its completion, to carry the reader a little out of the track in which we have hitherto travelled; and, before we determine upon the particular incónvenience and the loss accruing from this species of fraud upon the revenue, and consequently upon the public, advert a little to the evils arising from base and counterfeit copper coin in general.

It is a pleasing circumstance to me, in this part of my labour, to find the ground cleared, and the prospect opened, by a Gentleman whose superior experience as a Magistrate has made him much better acquainted with the subject; and whose acute and penetrating mind has led him to those researches which have enabled him to trace the evil to its source, and to delineate, with perspicuity and truth, that infamous traffic which has long subsisted, and deluged the land with those base metal halfpence, known by the appellation of Birmingham's.

The Provincial Copper Coin I take to be a branch from the same stream, diverted from its original channel; or, in other words, a fraud more cautiously concealed, under the specious form of encouraging the arts, promoting trade and commerce, perpetuating public events and public institutions, and even of elucidating the history of the country.

The Gentleman to whom I have alluded (Mr. Colquhoun), in his excellent Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, page 110, speaking of the counterfeit copper coin, says, "Of the copper money made in imitation of the current coin of this realm, there are many sorts, sold at different prices, according to their size; but in general they may be divided into two, namely, the stamped and the plain halfpence. Of both these kinds immense quantities have been made in London, and also at Birmingham, Bilston, Wednesbury, Wolverhampton, &c."

"A species of counterfeit halfpence, made wholly of lead * has lately been circulated.

"The plain halfpence are generally made at Birmingham, and from their thickness afford a wonderful deception. They are sold, however, at about a farthing each, 100 *per cent.* profit. These dealers are not the *utterers*; but they sell them again, in pieces, or five shilling papers, at the rate of twenty-eight, or thirty-one shillings for a guinea, not only to the *smashers*, but also to persons in different trades, not only in the metropolis, but country towns †, who pass them, in the course of their business, at the full import value."

To

Through all the northern counties of this kingdom, the custom is to call the copper coin "brass." "This is good brass!"—"That is bad brass!"—are phrases equally applied to the Tower, Birmingham, or Provincial halfpence, as either may happen to be current in the district. With respect to the two latter species, they are, generally speaking, nearer the mark; for they are, as I have observed on one of them in the beginning of this speculation, of that composition which founders denominate *metal*; *i. e.* a mixture of copper and brass, in which the latter predominates. The same may be said of the coin and medals of the ancients; few of them being either of pure copper, which they judged would be too soft, or of *pure* brass, if that term may be applied to it, which would be too hard, and consequently fly to pieces under the stamp. They sometimes contain also a portion of tin.

The well-known story of the origin of Corinthian brass (a mixture of gold, silver, and copper) induced many curious persons to have some of those pieces, said to be composed of it, tried by the refiners: but it proved a mere fiction, and hath been long since exploded.

* I have one of these in my possession: it seems rather to be of pewter than lead. The impression is from a die better executed than the generality of this rubbish; but the curiosity of it is, that it is coloured so as exactly to resemble copper. I am not acquainted with the method of giving it this *Patella*.

† In the month of February 1797 a circumstance occurred, which, as it will shew the mode in which this nefarious traffic is conducted, I shall briefly state:

The principal of the Mail Coach Manufactory was informed by the person that is appointed to inspect those machines when they return from their journies, that in rummaging the Gosport coach he had found three parcels of considerable weight, which, upon examination, were discovered to contain a large quantity of counterfeit halfpence. The Gentleman to whom this was communicated, much to his credit, had the guard arrested and conveyed to Bow-street, where the matter underwent several long and very accurate investigations, in the course

To apply what has been quoted of counterfeit copper coin in general to the provincial halfpence in particular, I must observe, that all the mischiefs, and all the inconvenience which is attached to the reception of base money, operates, with respect to these, in as great a degree, and to as full an extent, as it does from those pieces which have been described as being made to resemble (faintly, I confess) the genuine coin of the country.

If, as many authors have, I had taken up the pen to write a panegyric upon the Provincial Coin, it would have been very easy for me to have selected several that are, it is certain, admirably executed: perhaps there may, among the immense number, be found some that are, in point of workmanship, nearly equal to those of the independant states of Greece, and superior to many of the Roman medals, particularly those of the lower empire. I might also have much enlarged the preceding catalogue, and have selected several as deserving of attention, for bearing the impressions of buildings, either remarkable for their antiquity or their eminence: such as Ipswich Cross, Somerset House, Bigod's Castle, York Minster, Mebron Abby, &c. which will convey the resemblances of those buildings to posterity long after the originals have mouldered into dust: but it was not my intention to write a panegyric upon the subject; for however great my desire may be to see the arts flourish, and the emanations from them extended from the one end of the island to the other; nay, from their centre in this country over the face of the globe; yet I do not conceive, even in this point of view, that any real and permanent advantage can possibly be derived to the arts from the strange and heterogenous jumble of events, systems, characters, opinions, and operations; from portraits, symbols, signs, and inscriptions, which a collection of those pieces exhibit. From this motley mixture of city conceits, town sentiments, and village records, ill formed, ill conducted, and ill applied, I do not conceive, as I have just observed, that any advantage that could be derived can in the smallest degree counterbalance the evils that accrue, when we consider that many of these provincial pieces conceal an imposition upon the public in general, and the lower class of society in particular, under the patriotic and specious pretence of transmitting to posterity those occurrences which, though *highly* important to us who at present exist, would perhaps, without some such mementos, be obliterated, and their remembrance consequently lost to the next generation. How would it be to be *lamented* if there was any reason to suppose that, perhaps a century hence, the world would be in a state of ignorance of some things that have dignified the close of the present; such as, that in the year 1792 an eminent tailor lived in one of the principal streets in Birmingham: that a panorama was to be seen near the same spot: that a large collection of wild beasts was exhibited at Exeter 'Change, London: that it was necessary to strike a medal to announce that tea, coffee, and chocolate, might be purchased in the market-place of one town, and soap and candles in that of another: that the cheapest hats in the world were to be sold in one part of the metropolis; the cheapest books in the world in another: that it was thought necessary to obtain a patent in order to secure to a trusty and well-beloved shoemaker the right to make a pair of boots of a certain construction: that beautiful lace might be purchased in Bond-street: and ribbands at Coventry.

These intimations, engraved on permanent substances; on substances, the *value* of which cannot, as has frequently happened to medals of gold or silver, cause their diminution or dissolution; will be discoveries to those that engage in the numismatic study, perhaps a thousand years hence: though no one will pretend to say that the posterior advantage, which the mind may contemplate from these tokens of our domestic pursuits and avocations, can be of sufficient consequence to us to make us blind to the fraud that is concealed under the specious pretence for the circulation of these and

course of which it appeared that this fellow, who was appointed to protect the property of the public, and also the persons and effects of passengers, had been long in the habit of carrying on this nefarious traffic. That he had at different times received great quantities of these kind of halfpence, and probably of other goods, from a Jew at Portsmouth, and conveyed them to the hands of some of the same fraternity, either upon the road or in the metropolis, where they are circulated in the manner Mr. Colquhoun has stated.

The weight of the halfpence in question was upwards of seventy pounds.

hundreds of the same species: for if we do but consider that many of them are made of a smaller size, and much thinner in substance, than the Tower halfpence; that they are in fact, both with respect to their metal and their weight, exactly upon a par with those counterfeits of the current coin which have been mentioned; that they are sold at the same price, viz. twenty-eight nominal pounds in Provincial halfpence for fourteen pounds sterling, which is four for a penny, 100 *per cent.* profit: though, I have heard, that when a new mint has been established, and there has been a great desire to circulate its produce, five for a penny, and even a discount for *prompt* upon them, has been allowed: my readers will therefore judge that where the profit has been so immense, the temptation to engage in this nefarious traffic has borne an equal proportion; and that the loss to the public has been in an exact ratio.

How the vast multitude of these coins are circulated? may now become a question: and the evils that attend such circulation will then be an object of inquiry. With respect to the first, I am sorry to observe that this species of traffic could not be carried on to any great extent, or consequently with any effect, if it had not its rise among, or was countenanced and assisted by, persons in considerable business, and of great opulence, either as manufacturers, tradesmen, shopkeepers, or those engaged in public works, where a number of men are employed.

These persons, who have in the existing scarcity of silver a pretence, though not an excuse, either make or contract for large quantities of these Provincial halfpence, at prices seldom higher than those I have stated: and the two first and the last disperse them to their workmen and labourers, in the proportion of five shillings in silver, and five shillings *worth* of copper: though it frequently happens that these poor mechanics, and the labourers that are, in particular, employed in canals, in which branch of visionary industry there is *even* now considerable speculations, are paid their ten shillings per week wholly in these kind of tokens*.

The shopkeepers in provincial cities and country towns, who from farmers receive more gold and silver than circulates through any other medium, pay these halfpence in the small change for which they so frequently have occasion; therefore, if they have a considerable trade, they utter them in sufficient numbers to make this a profitable branch of traffic to themselves. And that it is so may be conjectured by the industry and sedulous anxiety with which they appear to encourage their circulation. The consequence of this has been the depreciation of those which used to be current, namely, the Birmingham or counterfeit halfpence, which are now called, and will only, in the country, be taken *as farthings*.

It does not to me appear singular, that one species of fraud should wear out and give place to another, because experience has convinced me that it is so in more instances than this: but it certainly does seem strange, that a *base* should be preferred to *a genuine* commodity; yet so it is with respect to tradesmen's tokens, which are not only held in *double* the estimation of the counterfeit, but are really preferred to the true Government halfpence in many, perhaps in all the counties north † of the metropolis; where the authorized copper coin of the kingdom is frequently, and certainly illegally, refused, except it is parted with at less than its real value ‡.

With respect to the authorized copper coin of the country, it is generally known that three Tower halfpence will weigh an ounce: they are very frequently used in this way in retail shops, if the ounce or two-ounce weight happens to be mislaid: therefore the pound of copper (Averdupoize) produces *forty-eight*, which, taken at its medium price of seventeen pence, flatted and in a state fit for coining, leaves a profit of sevenpence, subject indeed to the expence of the press labour, upon every pound. The very

* These Provincial halfpence are packed up in five shilling papers, for the convenience of payment. Two of the said papers are the remuneration for a *week's* labour in the neighbourhood of Chester, and in many parts of the North. I have frequently observed large piles of them in the offices for aquatic speculations, and have more than once been present at their distribution.

† I have only stated their circulation in the North, because that part of England has only come within the scope of my particular observation; but I believe the evil is general.

‡ This circumstance I experienced at Chester, where I offered three genuine Tower halfpence in payment for half an ounce of snuff. The shopkeeper refused them, saying, that he must have *six* of those, or *three* of the Provincial!

beautiful penny pieces, lately publiſhed, are proportionably heavier, and conſequently not ſo profitable to Government. Many of the Provincial halfpence produce *ſeventy-two* from a pound of metal, not intrinſically worth, in a ſtate fit for coining, more than *elevenpence*; leaving, therefore, a profit of two ſhillings and one penny per pound, more than two hundred *per cent.* to the original *founders*; they can, conſequently, well afford *a large diſcount*; or, in other words, to make the uttering of this baſe and illegal coin a matter of conſiderable importance to manufacturers, canal-undertakers, tradeſmen, and ſhopkeepers, eſpecially when to large profit is joined another inducement, which is perhaps, if we even conſider them as in ſome degree connected, a ſtill ſtronger ſtimulus to the human mind: I mean notoriety, fame, celebrity, avarice, or by whatſoever appellation that paſſion, which leads a man to publiſh his own works, or his own ſhop, is diſtinguiſhed: it is therefore no wonder that their circulation is immenſe.

Having now conſidered our Provincial halfpence in ſeveral points of view in the former pages, and the particular mode of circulating them in the latter, I ſhall conclude this treatiſe with a few obſervations upon the evils and inconveniences which ariſe from ſuch circulation.

The Drapier, in his Addreſs to the People of Ireland, aſks this queſtion:

"Do you think that I would give you a yard of tenpenny ſtuff for twenty of theſe (Wood's) halfpence?" and then anſwers himſelf, "No! I muſt have two hundred at leaſt."

So do I! ſo does the people of the metropolis ſay: that they will not take Provincial tokens at a greater than the intrinſic value of the metal; and that, I have ſhewn, is ſcarce of any.

But although this droſs is in London exploded, it is ſtill current in the country. How current? It has not, I confeſs, that unlimited circulation which it had while a novelty: you cannot now paſs at Barnet, nor even at Doncaſter, a Provincial halfpenny which you took at York; but ſtill it is certainly current in a diſtrict, from which local currency ariſes a conſiderable fraud upon, and a conſiderable inconvenience to the indigent part of the public; as, for inſtance, ſuppoſe a poor man is paid his wages as a labourer on the Cheſter canal in the Provincials that are the favourites in that city: he is perhaps diſcharged, or chuſes to remove to another ſcene of employment. If he travels to Shrewſbury on the one ſide, or Mancheſter on the other, or indeed to any town at twenty or thirty miles diſtance, he will find more than half the coin which he took at the former city of little uſe to him upon the road, and of none when he gets to the end of his journey. At one place he will learn that they are people of ſuch taſte that they will not take a *wig* halfpenny: at another, a *bat* * offends them. In ſome towns they diſlike the *mottos*, in others the portraits, which thoſe pieces exhibit. One man, they ſay, has brought ſo many children from diſtant parts, that he has depreſſed the price of labour, and raiſed that of proviſions, therefore they will have nothing to do with his image. The machinery of another has, they ſtate, deprived the poor of employment, therefore they will not ſuffer his face to be current amongſt them. Of the politics of ſome they diſapprove, of the principles of others; in ſhort, theſe pieces are the ſport of caprice, the unconſcious objects of applauſe or of deteſtation, ſubject to all the various operations of paſſion, of intereſt, of malevolence, of commercial oppoſition, and of party prejudice: all which, if they are even carried no further than to ſharpen the invention, and awaken the mental powers, of their circulators or depreciators, are, with reſpect to this coin, of ſerious conſequence to the poor; many of whom, owing to the circumſtances juſt ſtated, have large quantities by them, or have been obliged to ſell to the *tinker*, for the mereſt trifle, that traſh which they had been weak enough to receive as the reward of induſtry and ingenuity.

In the courſe of a tour of near five hundred miles through the Northern counties I experienced the operation of that caprice, with reſpect to theſe tokens, which I have juſt made a ſubject of obſervation. The change, which I had received at one turnpike gate, was very frequently refuſed at the next. The Provincial halfpence, which were in one

* The people of this metropolis, before the eſtabliſhment of the Royal Academy, were not ſo antique in their ideas: I have ſeldom heard any objection made to an equeſtrian ſtatue, although the head of the hero was adorned with a kaverſkuller: and "Claudſley's wig" has perhaps had more admirers than the chaſteſt effuſions from the chiſſel of Roubiliac, Bacon, or my ingenious friend Nollakins.

town of general currency, were in another ſcrupulouſly examined, and perhaps half of them rejected; or only deemed paſſable at a diminiſhed valuation. I remarked the operation of this capricious ſyſtem in many places, particularly in markets, and ſaw that it was productive of conſiderable contention, and conſequently hindrance of buſineſs; of fraud in the original promulgators, and loſs and inconvenience to the poor: I therefore determined, through the medium of THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE (a vehicle in which they were the moſt likely to attract the attention of the public), to ſtate my thoughts upon the ſubject. This I ſhould much ſooner have done, had not a number of avocations precluded me; but it is not yet too late; the evil ſtill continues, and indeed, as I am informed, increaſes: therefore, although the Legiſlature has not armed the hands of the Magiſtrates with very ſtrong weapons, I ſtill think that they are equal to the ſuppreſſion of this illicit kind of traffic, which, if ſuffered to prevail, muſt not only cauſe a further depreciation of the authorized copper coin of this kingdom, and that too in a moment when, from the exertions of the artiſts concerned, it has acquired an elegance and beauty unknown to that of former ages; but will totally impoveriſh the lower order of the people, to the burthen of their reſpective pariſhes, by inducing them to exchange their commodities, their labour, their time, and talents, for a vile kind of droſs, of no value in itſelf, and ſubject to the capricious eſtimation of thoſe who may, for ſiniſter purpoſes, find it convenient to depreciate in one county or town thoſe tokens, to which they are ſeduloufly endeavouring to give an artificial currency in another. I therefore do ſeriouſly recommend to the ſaid Magiſtrates, in every diſtrict, to pay that attention to the ſuppreſſion of theſe inſtruments of fraud and oppreſſion which their duty demands, and which the public expects from them; convinced at the ſame time, that they only needed the ſlighteſt hint to ſtimulate their activity, eſpecially, as while it will have in view the protection of the revenue, it will alſo be exerted in the ſervice, and for the relief of the poor.

THE WANDERER.

NO. II.

Veſtibulum ante ipſum primiſque in faucibus orci,
Luctus et ultrices poſuêre cubilia curæ:
Pallenteſque habitant morbi, triſtiſque ſenectus,
Et metus, et maleſuada fames, ac turpis egeſtas,
Terribiles viſu formæ; Lethumque, Laborque;
Tum conſanguineus Lethi ſopor, et mala mentis
Gaudia, mortiferumque adverſo in limine bellum,
Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Diſcordia demens,
Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

VIRG.

IMITATED.

Here fleeting phantoms of the heated brain
Swarm forth like locuſts from the preſs of LANE;
Grim-viſaged heroes, claſs'd in martial hoſts,
And walking ſkeletons, and ſheeted ghoſts,
Here hold their court, from German fetters free,
And doom poor common ſenſe to ſlavery.
Ye female ſcribes! who write, without a blot,
"Myſterious Warnings" of—the Lord knows what;
O quit this trade, exert your proper ſkill,
Reſume the needle, and lay down the quill.

LITERATURE, like States and Empires, has its period of proſperity and decay; proſperity which human power has ever been unable to prolong, and decay which no ſagacity can foreſee or prevent. All that human wiſdom can effect, is to conſider the ſtate of learning in remote times; and, by comparing the probable cauſes of its downfall with thoſe appearances that at preſent

present exist, endeavour by analogy to prevent those consequences which history in similar cases has recorded. It has been well observed that a passion for the marvellous is the distinguishing characteristic of a nation emerging from, or sinking into, barbarity; as man, in the opposite extremes of childhood and old age, requires rocking in a cradle. If this statement be true, and history certainly confirms it, the prospects of the present age are of a nature extremely alarming; for perhaps there never was a period, since the days of Charlemagne, that teemed with such extravagant romances. I have, during my peregrinations, watched with some attention the decline and fall of novels in the present age. I remember the time when genuine nature was the taste of the town; when we condescended to be pleased with the transactions of an inn, or a kitchen fire-side, delineated by the masterly pen of a Fielding or a Smollett: wit was then thought a necessary appendage to a writer, and the simple descriptions of real life were perused with avidity and satisfaction. This period, however, vanished; and "Britain, changeful as a child at play," grew so luxurious and dainty, that common life ceased to interest her. Sentimental delicacy succeeded next, and a whole host of sighing swains, with the voluminous Richardson at their head, continued to entangle the town in delicate distresses, errors of innocence, and excessive sensibility. Nature, though thrown in the back ground, was yet not totally deserted; but was occasionally brought forward, like inferior objects in a picture, to increase the effect. It was reserved for the present times to "out-herod Herod," and introduce extravagancies hitherto unheard of, and catastrophies which the most fertile imagination could not have conceived. Not that the sentimental class is totally excluded; we have still a flying squadron (as any one who takes the trouble to peruse Mr. Lane's catalogue may perceive), composed of embarrassed attachments, exalted attachments, errors of sensibility, excessive sensibility, &c. &c. but the main body is put to flight, and in their stead a race of exotics is introduced, incumbered with the Gothic pomp of German armour, which I sincerely hope, for the credit of our nation, will not be long suffered to keep their ground. We have generally and justly been reckoned an honest and upright people; but should a foreigner of ordinary nerves take up a catalogue of our present publications, he would certainly suppose us a set of the most insidious and sanguinary creatures that ever infested the world. The Danish Massacre, The Mysteries of Udolpho, Mysterious Warnings, Phantoms of the Cloisters, or The Mysterious Manuscript, interspersed (as the fair Author kindly informs us) with *beautiful* pieces of Poetry, The Mysteries of the Black Tower, The Sorcerer, with a countless *et cætera* of books of the same tendency, would certainly deprive us of all claims to openness and candour, if the manners and dispositions of a people are to be discovered from the state of Literature among them.

Thus it appears that the Literature of our country has been divided into three classes, the natural, the sentimental, and the marvellous, answering precisely to the periods of prosperity, decline, and fall of the Roman Empire; and perhaps the causes of both may be traced to the same source, namely, an enormous increase of luxury, and the repeated inroads of *Gothic barbarians.*

It is worthy observation, that most of the romances above enumerated are the productions of female pens; and it will be discovered, that Mr. Lane is obliged to the female sex for furnishing at least three-fourths of his ample library, where, to quote his own words, "the soft, tender, sympathetic soul, who wishes poetical amusements, will find solace;" and where, "for his gay, volatile friends, whose desires center in a chearful amusement of their leisure hours, an assiduous collection has been made of *every novel and romance that has ever been published!*" Heavens, what a slough of despond to wade through! how inexpressibly is the world obliged to him for his care and attention! What praises are sufficient to celebrate this Mæcenas of the age; and how much more should we be delighted, if, instead of the present emblematical device in the frontispiece of his catalogue, of Minerva protecting Literature, he had depicted himself, like another Jupiter, sitting in state, with his inferior deities around him, and Minerva issuing from his head.

I was led into this train of thought by a conversation which I lately overheard in the library in Leadenhall-street. I had not been many minutes there, when the appearance of two very pretty women drew my attention, between whom the following conversation passed: "My dear Laura, have you read the new novel

I re-

I recommended to you, The Animated Skeleton? I assure you it is the production of a very young lady, and is her first appearance in that character."—*L.* 'Heaven grant it may be her last! What, a young lady in the character of an animated skeleton? I protest I shudder at the bare idea.'—"Pooh! You will know better soon! To be sure they used to frighten me a little at first, but it is nothing when you are used to it; there is nothing else read now, and for my part I would not give a farthing for a novel that had not something about ghosts, and skeletons, and hobgoblins, and Emily walking alone with a great lamp in her hand through a parcel of damp cellars, in search of something to terrify her to her heart's content."—*L.* 'Well, it is surprising to me what pleasure you can take in such shocking books, that ought to inspire you with horror; for my part I never touch a novel that is not recommended by Captain O'Brien, and he always sends me Disinterested Love, Excessive Sensibility, Delusions of the Heart, and all those charming books that melt my very soul, and make me weep while sitting under the great Oak in our garden.' Here the conversation sunk to so low a whisper that I could not overhear what passed, but retired, convinced of the error of the race of snarling moralists, who find fault with the tendency of those innocent recreations.

To speak seriously, I cannot approve of the present rage for writing that infests our fair countrywomen; the pen in the hands of a woman (when thus applied) is almost as uncouth an instrument as a lance or a musquet; and if, like the Amazons of old, they are determined to wield the arms of men, they will, like those warlike virgins, be obliged to disfigure themselves in order to be qualified for the undertaking. Authorship is at best but an idle trade, and all the private anecdotes I have been able to collect of those females who have devoted themselves to its perils, have not induced me to alter my opinion. The fate of many a female writer may be considered in two points of view. In youth she is perhaps handsome in her person, and possessed of an ardent imagination, strong passions, and weak judgment. She sets out with a determination to distinguish herself in the world, but unluckily is not very nice with regard to the manner. From her eccentricities she is shut out from the few modes by which a woman may render herself independent, and thus at an early age relies on the exertions of her pen for support. If such a woman be any way attractive in her person, she cannot fail to fall a sacrifice to some artful suitor, who, attacking her with her own arguments, persuades her to live with him unshackled by the marriage tie. The consequences of such an union are easily foreseen; a few months of joy, then indifference on the one side, and frantic upbraidings on the other: a separation ensues, and if the lady be a *thorough-bred modern philosopher*, she claims the liberty of doing as she pleases with her own person, and quits the world in a rage. If this event does not take place, she in her eccentric course attaches herself to some man, who, having like her tasted of the fruit of perverted knowledge, is, like her, self-exiled from the paradise of social pleasure. With him she labours in the vineyard of innovation, and rails at her sex for not adopting maxims, which to her have brought nothing but disappointment and misery. Such are her pursuits while youth and beauty in some sort extenuate her foibles; but when old age approaches, that time in which singularities of any sort are less easily tolerated, her situation becomes much worse. She is now negligent in her appearance, slighted by her acquaintance, and ridiculed by the world; and sits like the female Writer of Tragedy, so well described by Smollett, in all the confusion of genius and literary dishabille, "while hens and dogs and hogs are feeding by." Happy the woman who is content with the lot in which Providence has placed her; who can improve herself by the literary labours of others, without wishing to become one of the fraternity; and who, in old age, looks back with transport on her past life, conscious that the well-educated family around her are indebted to her steadiness and prudence for the various advantages they enjoy.

DROSSIANA.

DROSSIANA.

NUMBER CIV.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS, PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

——A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! HAMLET.

[*Continued from* Page 244.]

MR. SAMUEL WESTLEY.

PRECOCITY of talents, or of understanding, are not always desirable, as progression of talent and of understanding does not always attend them, and it is too common a complaint, that *primis ultima cedunt*, that the latter efforts bear no proportion to the first *. Mr. Westley is an exception to this rule; he composed an oratorio at the age of eight years, and played well on the organ at five †. Yet his compositions are now much more forcible than they were, and his manner of touching the organ more learned and more varied. His fingers are extremely well managed, and he has all the grand and serious graces which that solemn instrument demands in the highest perfection. He is an exquisite performer for a church, as he contents himself with playing such music as the dignity and sacredness of the place require. He accompanies the voice with the organ with great feeling and delicacy, and supports it without overpowering it. His talents, his manners, and his virtues, shew that he does not degenerate from his family, who have now for nearly a century been distinguished for their genius and their piety, and shew how eminently fitted he is to conduct the music of an Hospital, no less distinguished for the excellence of its charity, than for the honourable and disinterested manner in which it is governed.

Nothing could be conceived more affecting than the countenances of the excellent father and mother of this extraordinary young man, whilst he was eliciting his celestial strains from the organ. Their eyes, nearly suffused in tears, were uplifted to Heaven, and their hands clasped together in pious gratitude and thankfulness to the great Author of every good and perfect gift, for having bestowed upon their son talents so transcending the ordinary qualities of mankind. It made a picture fitted for the pencil of Dominichino himself, that great painter of sentiment and of affection.

ERASMUS.

"In the Convent of St. Antony, near Vienne, in Dauphiné, we saw an original letter of Erasmus, in which he says, that he had rather be hacked in pieces than not believe the real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Sacrament."—*Voyage Literaire de Deux Benedictins.*

VICTOR AMADEUS, KING OF SARDINIA.

Nearly the last words this unfortunate Prince uttered, whose death was occasioned by disappointment and chagrin at the invasion of his territories by the French Republic, and the faithlessness of his own subjects, were, "How hard is the task of governing now become ‡!" A similar sentence was uttered a few years ago by a learned and excellent Divine, when his friends were lamenting to him that he had not succeeded to the government of a great College in Cambridge.

POPE PIUS VI. BRASCHI.

This unfortunate Pontiff, who has been placed at the head of the Catholic Church in these times of its tribulation and distress, was a native of Cacenna, and was an excellent Canon Lawyer. He was, like his great predecessor Leo X. very dignified in performing the functions of his sacred office. As a temporal prince,

* See Traité de M. Baillet sur les Enfans celebrés par leurs Etudes passim.

† "These airs," said that great musician Dr. Boyce, on hearing the oratorio played, "are some of the prettiest I have seen. This boy unites by *nature* as true a base as I can by rule and study."

‡ "If men," said Antigonus, "were but to know for one day only the miseries of exercising the office of a King, no one would envy a Sovereign the splendor and exaltedness of his situation."

prince, he has been accused of nepotism, and of favouring too much a nephew of his own name, whom he created a Duke.

His journey to Vienna to see the Emperor Joseph the Second (with whatever wary politeness he might have behaved there) by no means contributed to the splendor and dignity of his high and sacred character. Pasquin said of him on the occasion, in allusion to two parts of the Mass, "Our Pope is gone without Glory to visit a man who has not the Creed;" and our Dr. Johnson was much disgusted and indignant at the peregrination of the Head of the Western Church. Some of his plans were magnificent, particularly that of draining the Pontine marshes, and restoring salubrity to a great tract of territory. It failed by the excessive rainy weather, and from want of money, that sad destroyer of many an excellent project in a State. The Pope was reckoned a man of some vanity, and anxious of distinguishing his Pontificate by erecting buildings, sometimes without necessity, sometimes without taste, and sometimes to the detriment of very beautiful edifices which had been built. His arms are lilies, an eagle, and Boreas blowing, and some stars. Some Latin lines were made upon him, which may be thus translated:

Let Gallia's King his beauteous lilies wear,
Nor from the Pole its glories longer tear;
Restore to Austria's race her plumed crest,
Then for thyself, good Braschi, keep the rest.

Yet what events have happened since these lines were made! Gallia has no longer a King, the proud crest of Austria is cruelly debased, and the Pontiff himself is an exile and a wanderer! With what other disasters the womb of fate teems for Europe is known only to Him in whose almighty hands are the issues of life and of death, the lot of mankind, and the fortune of states and empires.

COUNTESS OF ORMONDE.

"It was my chance," says the learned Sir Thomas Smith, in one of his Orations on the Marriage of Queen Elizabeth, "to be at dinner with the Countess of Ormonde, whom Sir Francis Benyon married. She said she had now borne ten children, and that she was brought to bed not so nicely as the ladies are here in England, but either in a tent or a wide barn, after the manner of her country Ireland: 'and I tell you,' said she, 'that I felt no manner of pain at these births; nor I see no cause why I should make so nice of the matter as you do here in England: we do not so in our country.' Whereat an old Lady was wonderfully offended, and said that they were beasts, and that Lady Ormonde was but a beast to say so. Then Lady Ormonde, as a witty Lady, turned the matter, and said it was a gift which Saint Patrick begged of Our Lady for his countrywomen. But the truth is," adds Sir Thomas, "that all women do not stir about to travail and to labour as they do there, and do not use themselves to rest and to ease, as they can better away with travail because of use, so they bear that travail of childbirth with much more ease, or in manner without pain."—*Sir Thomas Smith's Life*, 8vo. 1718.

CHARLES THE SECOND, KING OF ENGLAND.

Nothing is so bad as the excess of good; it makes the real good to be disliked, and causes persons to find fault with the good itself, and not with the abuse of it. Charles the Second's dislike of religion is supposed to have arisen from his being obliged, when he was in Scotland, to hear six sermons a day, and to spend the whole Sabbath-day in his room, without stirring out to take a walk.

The Proclamation respecting the allowance of Sports, made in 1633, restored to our countrymen the salutary use of the Lord's-day, which before that time had been made a day, not of rest, nor of leisure, but a day of mortification, and of too laborious devotion, by the Puritans.

"The inconveniences," says the Proclamation, "that the prohibition of Sports on the Sabbath-day occasions, are, that it keepeth the common and meaner sort of people from using such exercise as may make their bodies more able for war; sets up drinking, tipling, and filthy drunkenness, and breeds a number of *idle and discontented speeches* in the ale-houses: for when shall the common *people have leave to exercise*, if not upon Sundays and holidays, seeing that they must apply their labour and win their living on all working days.

* * * *

"His Majesties pleasure is, that, after the end of divine service, his good people be not disturbed, letted, or discouraged,

couraged, from any lawful exercise *, such as dancing, either men or women, *archery for men*, leaping, vaulting, or any such harmless recreation; nor from having of May-games, Whitsun ales, morrice-dancing, and the setting up of May-poles, and other sports therein usual, so as the same be had in due and convenient time, without impediment or neglect of divine worship."

The Puritans, indeed, had gone so far as to prevent brewing on a Saturday, for fear the beer should *work* on the Sunday afterwards.

Genoa of all the towns in Italy used to be the dullest and the most wicked. "I wish," said the acute Signor Catesia, "that we had as many harlequins as at Venice, we should then have fewer jealousies, fewer intrigues, and fewer assassinations. Idleness is more dangerous than amusement to the peace of the mind, and public amusement less corruptive of its purity than private pleasure."

BEAUMELLE.

The ingenious writer of the 'Memoirs of Madame de Maintenon' wrote a whimsical book, called '*Mes Pensées*,' in which there are these observations respecting England:—"The solidity of English credit," says he, "is such, that the nation procures a source of wealth from a species of borrowing that would ruin a private person. When France borrows (he speaks of Old France), it creates a debt, and often a want: in England, when it borrows, it extinguishes always a want, and at the same time creates a revenue.

"England is a very striking proof, that an eternal and immoveable constitution is an effect that cannot be bought too dear. The constitution of England," concludes he, "must be immortal; for a wise people can never be enslaved by an enemy from without, nor can a free people be ever enslaved by an enemy from within. Rome has perished; and, indeed, could it have subsisted? Its system tended to destroy its greatness, and not to its preservation. England is arrived to that point, that it can never perish, because the revolutions that should have been the destruction of its system have been its establishment."—*Mes Pensées*.

CARDINAL ALBERONI

found the way to the heart of his protector, the Duke of Vendome (who was a great *gourmand*) by the means of his palate. He was continually presenting him with Perigord pies.

WILLIAM THE THIRD, KING OF ENGLAND,

according to Duclos, being once extremely embarrassed about a matter of state, was advised to consult Sir Isaac Newton. "Newton," replied he, "Newton, why he is nothing but a great philosopher!"

"There are never any measures to be kept with the Turk," said this intrepid Prince.

STERNE.

This once popular writer used to declare to his friends, that the motive † for his writing 'Tristram Shandy,' was a desire to expose pedantry and false pretensions to learning. This does not appear very probable, and perhaps he was glad to give some plausible reason for the objectionable parts of his book. When first he came to town, he was extremely *fêté* and caressed by the great and the wits of the metropolis. He was the idol of every company; and Dr. Johnson used to say, that the liveliness of his conversation had made such an impression on Garrick and Reynolds that he removed with some difficulty.

The ingenious Dr. Ferrior, in a paper printed amongst the 'Philosophical and Critical Memoirs,' published by the Literary Society of Manchester, has very fairly proved how much Sterne borrowed from Bishop Hall, Burton's Anatomy, &c.

The following Letter of Sterne to the late Earl of Effingham is by the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Valpy presented to the Public:

"*Coxwould, near Easingwould,*
May 29, 1766.

"MY GOOD LORD,

"(For I believe you from my heart to be so, or my pen would not have belied

* Rousseau says prettily, that the nymphs of Diana (who were always exercising themselves in hunting) were never reckoned as votaries of Venus.

† An acute man, when any of his friends were mentioning the motives of their actions to him, used to say, "Give me your *second* reason, not your first; your second is your true one most probably."

my opinion of you: and since I've begun with an article of belief, give me leave to add, that *I believe* you have power to be any thing—but no thanks to you—so I hope you render them to whom they are due, and so God prosper you!) As all this is included in a parenthesis, your Lordship has a right to leave it out—It will not hurt the sense—I mean your own; for as for mine—the point has been long settled by the world—tho', by the by, I intend to puzzle it by some feeble efforts in the work I am about—tho', was I to tell you the subject of the first Sermon I've begun with, you would think it so truly Shandæan, that no after-wit would bring me off—Nothing venture—nothing have: all which being duly perpended and considered by your Lordship, I return you thanks for your subscription; as I do to the *aimable Comtesse votre chere mere*, for the honour of her name, &c.

"Hall left me bleeding to death at York of a small vessel in my lungs—The deuce take these bellows of mine! I must get 'em stopped, or I shall never live to *persifler* Lord Effingham again.—Apropos! will you be at York races? for next to the pleasure of getting my five and forty shillings out of my hands, I know nothing will give me more delight than to see you * * * great Scroope and Blaquiere. In my name present not my brotherly love [but my fraternal pity to ——. What should not such a fool pop into my head? My own vile passions, and that's the truth of the matter—and so I cross it all out *.]

"If the whole letter had been served the same way, it would not have fared the worse with your Lordship; but I should have lost the honour and satisfaction of saying that I am,

"With the highest esteem for your
"character and talents,
"My Lord,
"Your most faithful
"and obliged humble servant,
"L. STERNE.

"*To the Rt. Hon. Ld. Visct. Effingham,*
"*St. James's Coffee-house, London.*"

FREDERIC THE SECOND, KING OF PRUSSIA,

reigned more despotically than any other Prince of Europe of his time; yet he permitted libels to be written against him with the supremest impunity. "My subjects and I," said he, "agree perfectly well together: they write what they please, and I do what I please." A person had once sent him a libel in MS. He sent for his favourite bookseller, and said to him, "Take and print this libel directly; it will put a hundred pounds in your pocket."

He idolized every thing that was French; their table, their manners, their literature, and their country. He said, that the most pleasant dream any Sovereign could have, would be to dream that he was King of France †.

When the sex of the celebrated and the unfortunate Chevaliere D'Eon was discovered, he said, laughingly, to the French Minister at his Court, "What strange kind of folks you Frenchmen are! A man thinks he has to do with a man, and he finds him to be a woman ‡."

LUTHER.

"In the Library of the Abbey of Tongrelo we saw the 'Life of Martin Luther,' in MS. year by year (of whom there is as yet no good Life written). The religious of this Abbey," add they (Two Benedictins), "are not contented with possessing a good library, but they apply it to the use for which it was destined ‖; they are very hard students." —*Voyage Literaire.*

DUKE OF ROHAN

says, in a little book written by him, very little known, intitled "The Interests of States," that the interest of England is to keep itself well united together; "for that country," adds he, "is an enormous animal that can never die but of suicide, never die unless it chuses to destroy itself."

* The enclosed sentence between crotchets is crossed out in the original.

† Cardinal Richlieu used to say, that he had the happiness to govern a kingdom that could in six weeks time raise three hundred thousand foot and fifty thousand horse, and send them into the field ten days afterwards.

‡ The French are at present leading the world into a more serious mistake: we took them to be men, and we find them to be devils. "Je vois des Singes qui deviennent Tigres," says Voltaire to D'Alembert, respecting their countrymen.

‖ "Res ut plurimum proficere ac valere possunt collocari debent."—CICERO.

CHARLES

CHARLES THE FIRST, KING OF ENGLAND,

when he was matriculated at the University of Oxford, subjoined this sentence to his name:

Si vis omnia subjicere, subjice te rationi.

If you wish to subject all things to yourself, begin by subjecting yourself to reason.

He was so observant of the statutes of the University, that wishing to borrow a book from the Bodleian Library, and being told it was contrary to the statutes to lend a book from that collection, he walked to the Bodleian immediately, and read it there.

JOHN CALVIN.

Spisames, Bishop of Revers, became a Protestant, and followed this four and crabbed Reformer to Geneva, who caused him, like the ingenious Servetus, to die by the hands of the hangman. Converts, indeed, are not often well received by those whose religion they adopt; but that a convert should destroy another convert, seems reserved for Calvin to do *.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Charge to the Overseers of the Parish of ——, I met with the other day by accident; I think the observations it contains are so just and so humane, that I wish, for the benefit of the Public, it may have a place in your Magazine.

Your humble servant, W. S.

CHARGE TO THE OVERSEERS OF THE HUNDRED OF STOKE, BUCKS.

TO —— ——, OVERSEER OF THE POOR FOR THE PARISH OF ——, IN THE SAID COUNTY.

SIR,

THE office, to which you are this day appointed, is of no small importance; inasmuch as the welfare of a considerable part of our fellow-subjects depends upon the due execution of it. It is *your* duty, Sir, to be the GUARDIAN AND PROTECTOR OF THE POOR;—and, as such, to provide employment for those who *can* work, and relief and support for those who *cannot*; to place the *young* in a way of obtaining an honest livelihood by their industry, and to enable the *aged* to close their labours and their life in peace and comfort.

In the execution of this office, it is your duty to consider how you may best *improve the situation of the Poor* in your parish, so as to lessen the calls for parochial relief, and thereby to diminish your parish rate. In this respect, much may be done by *occasional* aid and encouragement to parishioners with large families; much, by means of regular employment for children, either at home or in schools of industry, so as to fit them to be placed out in service at an early age; and much, by a judicious management of your poorhouse, if you have one, and by making a proper distinction and separation between the honest and industrious, who are driven thither by age, infirmity, or misfortune, and the idle and profligate, whose loose and vicious habits of life have made them a burthen and a disgrace to their parish.

You are, Sir, within the space of fourteen days, to receive the books of Assessments and of Accounts from your predecessors, together with such money and materials, as shall be in their hands; and, if any balance is due to them, you are to pay it out of the first monies that come to your hands.

In conjunction with the churchwardens of your parish, you are, by a parish rate, to raise money to purchase a suf-

* Spisames was once giving the Sacrament at his own Cathedral of Revers after the manner of the Catholics: he said, on presenting the consecrated wafer, "*Accipe figuram corporis Christi.*" "*Mentiris impudentissime,*" exclaimed his Dean.

 ficient

ficient ſtock of materials, for ſetting the poor to work; and to ſupply competent ſums for the relief of the lame, impotent, old, blind, and ſuch among you as are poor and unable to work, and for putting out poor children apprentices.

In making the poor's-rate, it is neceſſary that a majority of the church-wardens and overſeers ſhould concur; and it is your duty to make an equal and impartial rate, without favour or affection, upon every *occupier* of lands, houſes, tithes, mines, and ſaleable underwoods in your pariſh. When ſuch rate is made, it is to be approved and ſigned by two juſtices, dwelling in or near your pariſh; and, on the Sunday after, publiſhed in your pariſh church.

In caſe the rates, ſo made, ſhall not be regularly paid, you may obtain a ſummons for the perſon making default to appear before two neighbouring juſtices; who may, by warrant, authorize ſuch rates to be raiſed by diſtreſs in your pariſh; or, if ſufficient goods of ſuch perſon making default be not found in your pariſh, then, upon application to one juſtice, to be levied in any other county or diſtrict, where the defaulter may have property.

With regard to the *poor's-rate*, we know that there are inſtances in ſome parts of England where it has been levied upon *the Poor*: we mean by the poor, thoſe who have not the advantage of any profeſſion, trade, property, or income, nor other means of ſupport, except their daily labour; and who have only a cottage, a little garden, and a few articles of furniture, merely ſuch as are neceſſary for them and their families; and we think it our duty to obſerve, that, to charge ſuch poor perſons to the rate at all, appears to us to be directly contrary to the authority under which the rate is made; viz. the Statute of Elizabeth, which was paſſed ſoon after the diſſolution of the monaſteries, and intitled "An Act for the *Relief* of the *Poor*;" an Act, in which if *cottages* had been intended to have been included, they would have been expreſsly named, as well as *houſes*; from which they were then conſidered as totally different, and diſtinguiſhable in point of law.

It is impoſſible to read that ſtatute, without perceiving that it was never intended to compel the *Poor*, who are frugal and induſtrious, to ſupport thoſe who are not ſo; but that there is throughout a diſtinction made between the claſs of men, not having income or property, which is to be intitled to relief under it, and thoſe who, from the income of their property, profeſſion, trade, or occupation, are to contribute to that relief: that by the *Poor* are intended the labouring cottagers; who, if out of employment, are under that Act to have work found them; if lame, impotent, old, or blind, and unable to work, are to receive pecuniary or other relief; who, if habitations are wanting, are to have them erected at the charge of the pariſh; and whoſe children, if unemployed, are to be ſet to work, and, at a fit age, to be placed out apprentices in ſervice, or to a trade.

But, whatever may be the opinion as to the *law*, there can be no doubt in point of *prudence*, that while the day labourer, who has children, is exerting himſelf to maintain his family without parochial aid, it is a dangerous experiment to attempt to make him contribute to the ſupport of your other poor, with the probable, or even a poſſible, conſequence of driving a large family on the pariſh.

There is, however, one claſs of labouring men, who have ſtill a ſuperior claim to exemption from pariſh rates;—the members of Friendly Societies, who are acquiring for themſelves, out of the ſavings of their own induſtry, an eligible and honourable proviſion, independent of the poor laws. As theſe ſocieties, particularly *where they enjoy the advantage of having their rules framed and confirmed according to law*, have the effect of greatly reducing the poor's-rate, it is required of you, as an act not merely of *juſtice* but of *prudence*, not to *endeavour*, in any caſe, to compel ſuch labouring men, being members of Friendly Societies eſtabliſhed according to law, to contribute to the ſupport of *the other poor* of their own pariſh.

In applying the rate for the relief of the poor, we requeſt that you will attend to the *permanent improvement* of their condition, rather than to the little expedient or economy of the moment. If a poor man's family is viſited by ſickneſs or calamity, it is better for your pariſh that he ſhould receive a timely ſupply of medical and other neceſſary aſſiſtance at home, and be re-eſtabliſhed in the power of maintaining himſelf and his family by his labour, than that they ſhould be neglected, until it becomes neceſſary to move them into the poor-houſe,

house, where they may probably remain a burthen to the parish for many years: If the poor of your parish want employment, there is more economy in supplying them with instruction, encouragement, spinning-wheels, wool, and other means of earning a livelihood, than in leaving them to be oppressed by poverty, and by that languid and desponding indolence, which is often rather the misfortune than the vice of the Poor; with the consequence of being obliged to maintain the family afterwards, at ten times the expence that would have been incurred at first by a timely supply of relief to themselves. Upon this head we have one earnest request to make: that whatever is made by their labour, they may have the *whole produce* of it, without any deduction, on any pretence whatever. The earnings of the poor should be sacred and inviolate, in order to encourage them to work, and to exempt the character of their employers from the imputation of interested motives.

Upon the authority of the case of the *King and North Shields* (20. Geo. III.) we have, where parents have applied for support for their infant children under seven years of age, ordered them relief at home, without removing the parents or children into the parish workhouse; adopting the humane and judicious sentiments, which Mr. Justice Buller delivered on that occasion:— That it would be injurious to parishes, if, "when *one* of a numerous family wants relief, the *whole* must go to the parish workhouse;" and that it would be very unjust "that the parish should be intitled to the labour of a *whole* family, because *one* of them might want relief." Any difficulties, however, that have remained on this subject, have been removed by the Act (36. Geo. III. cap. 23.), which enables Magistrates to make special orders for the relief of industrious poor persons *at home*.

It is your duty, Sir, to see that there are proper habitations for the poor of your parish; and if, by the decay of cottages, or by the increase of population, more habitations are wanted for them, you are, with the leave of the lord of the manor, to erect cottages for them, at the parish expence, on the waste, or common, within your parish.

After every thing has been done for the encouragement and protection of the deserving poor, there remains another class, which it will be necessary to reform by punishment; I mean those drones of society, *idle* and *disorderly* persons, whom the law has described as *vagrants, rogues*, and *vagabonds*. It is due to the honest exertions of the industrious cottager, that, while he receives aid and encouragement, they should not escape correction: that every distinction should be made between him and those who wander about, endeavouring to subsist, without labour, on the industry of others; of whom many have deserted their families, and almost all have quitted the place, or situation, where their services might have been useful, and where they ought to have been employed. In bringing these to punishment, with a view to amendment, it will be prudent for you to apply for directions to this Bench, where you have found regular attendance and assistance from the Magistrates for the space of nine years; and it will be merciful so to select the objects, as that the punishment of few may have its effect in the reform of many.

As in your conduct towards the poor out of the workhouse, so, in respect of those within its walls, there should be a *marked distinction* between the *industrious* and the *idle*, and between the *orderly* and the *profligate*. There is nothing, in the internal regulation of this country, more subversive of its credit, or more inimical to its prosperity, than the uniform and unvaried treatment, which the best and the worst of our fellow-subjects receive in a parish workhouse. In that place, it is of the utmost importance, not merely to the poor persons who are driven thither by the tempest of fortune, but to the very well being of the country itself, that there should be a decisive boundary—a line of separation—drawn between the *industrious* and *honest* poor, who are suffering under a calamity from which neither you nor we can presume to be exempt, and those *vicious* and *abandoned* characters, which are the pests of society, and the objects of punishment.

In administering relief, we inquire into the industry and character of the person who applies. We have found no small benefit in adhering strictly to this rule; and we confidently recommend to you, as an encouragement to the energy and

and good habits of the poor, not to give to the idle and the vicious the same encouragement as is due to the honest and industrious labourer, suffering under sickness or misfortune. If it appears that the person who applies has exerted himself *honourably* and *diligently* in his situation, it is your *duty*, Sir, and it is the *interest* of your parish, that he be relieved *kindly* and *liberally*.

There is an Act of Parliament which enables you, *if you are so disposed*, to farm your workhouse. It is possible, that a *farmed* workhouse, confided to a deserving person, *like absolute power in the best and most virtuous hands*, may be the instrument of good; but there is no instance whatever, in which the *duty* and *interest* of the person *intrusted* are so completely in opposition to each other, as in that of the farmer of a parish workhouse. For, while his duty should direct him to improve the state of the workhouse, it is his interest to keep it in such a condition, as to deter any competitor from offering for it, at the end of the year. The necessary consequence of this is the increase of parochial expences: and we find, from the different returns throughout the kingdom, that where workhouses have been farmed, though there was some saving at first, yet in a few years the expences have thereby been greatly increased, and the poor's-rate accumulated to an alarming amount. Where, indeed, a principal land owner, or land occupier, of a parish can be induced to contract for the parish workhouse, *he has an interest in the permanent improvement of its condition*, and in the diminution of the distresses of the poor; but where a *vagrant speculating contractor* visits your parish, with a view of making his *incidental* profit by farming your workhouse, we trust you will consider the Christian principle of DOING AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY; and that you will not confide the poor, whose GUARDIAN AND PROTECTOR it is your duty to be, to one, into whose hands you would not trust an acre of your land, or any portion of your own property.

With regard to your workhouse, we have another observation to make, and that respects your parish children. As you regard your own interest and their welfare, we entreat you to educate them *out* of the workhouse. You can do it with as little, and even less, expence to the parish; with much less annoyance to the old people in the workhouse, who are too often the sport of these little unthinking, and uneducated creatures; and with much more benefit to the children, who get earlier, and more advantageous situations in service, and succeed better in life, proceeding from a parochial school, or cottage, than from a workhouse.

With regard to the removal of labourers belonging to other parishes, consider thoroughly what you may lose, and what the individual may suffer, by the removal, before you apply to us on the subject. Where you have had, for a long time, the benefit of labour, and where all that is wanted is a little *temporary* relief, reflect whether, after so many years spent in your service, this is the *moment* and the *cause* for removing them from the scene of their daily labour to a distant parish. There are cases, in which removals from one parish to another are proper and justifiable; but in every instance, before you apply for an order of removal, consider whether it is *prudent*, and if prudent, whether it is *just*.

Within four days after the appointment of your successors, you are to produce your accounts before two of the neighbouring justices for examination; and, within fourteen days after such appointment, you are to deliver your books, materials for work, and balance of cash, to the persons appointed to succeed you. If you shall have executed your office duly and conscientiously, you will then quit it with the blessings of the poor, the esteem and respect of the other classes of society, and the approbation of your own conscience.

CHAIRMAN.

23*d April*, 1798.

GENERAL

GENERAL WARRANTS.

THE following Letters that passed between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. L. on the subject of a General Warrant issued by Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys, are now, by the kindness of an eminent and able Solicitor, presented to the Public.

COPY OF THE WARRANT.

Angl: Ss. - - WHEREAS I am informed that there are divers ill-disposed persons who write, print, and publish, Treasonable, Popish, Seditious, and Scandalous Books, Pamphletts, and Pictures, endeavouring thereby to disturb the minds of his Majesties Subjects, and the Peace of this Kingdome: THESE are therefore in his Majesties name to charge and command you and every of you, upon sight hereof, to be aiding and assisting to Robert Stephens, his Majesties Messenger for the Press, in making diligent search in all suspected places, and to seize all such Books, Pamphletts, and Pictures, as he shall be informed of in any Booksellers, Printers, Binders Shops or Warehouses, or in any Ship or Vessell, or other place whatsoever, to the end they may be disposed off according to Law. Likewise, if you shall be informed off the Authors, Printers, Publishers, or any other Persons in whose Custody you shall find such Books, Pamphletts, or Pictures, you are to apprehend and bring them before me, or any of his Majesties Justices of the Court of Kings Bench, or some other of his Majesties Justices of the Peace, to be proceeded against according to Law. Hereof fail not at your Perills. Dated the 1st day of September, Anno Dom. 1684.

Geo: Jeffreys.

To all Mayors, Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Headboroughs, and all other Officers and Ministers whom these may concern.

To Robert Stephens, Messenger for the Press, and Custom-house Waiter and Searcher.

Monday, 27th August 1781, the Original Warrant was sent to Mr. Wilkes in the following Letter:

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inclose an Original Warrant of the noted Chief Justice Jeffreys, which it will afford me peculiar pleasure if you shall think curious enough to preserve. I do not recollect to have ever seen any such printed, or indeed taken notice of in any History of England; and therefore imagine they were not looked upon formerly in the same justly odious light they are at present.

The kingdom is certainly much indebted to you, Sir, for the abolition of such vile instruments of power; and I own I never could read the Warrant inclosed without feeling, as an Englishman, my obligations for your conduct in that important business.

I hope Posterity will do justice to your merits in so strenuously opposing the Jeffreys's of the present reign; and that your public services will engage its admiration and respect to the remotest period of time.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient and most humble servant,
T. L.

Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire,
Monday, 27 August, 1781.
To John Wilkes, Esq.
Prince's Court, Stories Gate,
Westminster.

MR. WILKES'S ANSWER.

Prince's Court, Westminster,
Wednesday, August 29, 1781.

SIR,

I CANNOT delay a single post acknowledging the distinguished honour I have

have just received by your very polite letter, and the present of a great curiosity with which it was accompanied. To have the warm approbation of the zealous friends of this free Country and Constitution, is one of the highest gratifications I can enjoy. It will ever be my ambition to transmit my name to Posterity as that of a man sincere and honest in the public cause, and inflexible in the defence of our laws and liberties, over which we cannot keep too watchful an eye, when we observe almost all the neighbouring Nations sunk in abject despotism.

The General Warrant of Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys was new historical matter, I confess, to me. I observe that it is issued at a degrading period, when Charles II. was almost absolute, in Sept. 1684, after the City of London, and most of the Corporations, had been tricked out of their charters. It was a very bold step of Jeffreys; for his predecessor, Sir William Scrogs, so lately as in 1680, had been impeached by the House of Commons, for having, "since his being made *Chief Justice* of the Court of *King's Bench*, in an arbitrary manner, granted divers *General Warrants*, for attaching the persons and seizing the goods of his Majesty's subjects, not named or described particularly in the said Warrants."

I should felicitate myself, Sir, if any lucky circumstance might bring you soon to the Capital, and to Prince's Court, to have an opportunity of convincing you with what true regard I am,

Your obliged and very humble servant,

JOHN WILKES.

T. L. Esq.
Shaftesbury.

THE

LONDON REVIEW

AND

LITERARY JOURNAL,

FOR MAY 1798.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford; with original Correspondence, and authentic Papers, never before published. In Three Volumes. By William Coxe, M.A. F.R.S. F.A.S. Rector of Bemerton. 4to. 1798. 3l. 15s.

THIS Work, which is not to be read as a mere book of entertainment, contains an important period of the History of England, accurately and impartially written from documents to which no former historian of the times has had access. The Author is well known to the public by his former productions, and the reputation he has acquired will not be diminished by the present performance.

From the preface we learn that Mr. Coxe, having undertaken to write "The Historical and Political State of Europe," in the prosecution of that work, obtained access to various collections of original papers, particularly those of the Earls of Hardwicke, Harrington, and Peterborough, and of Sir Benjamin Keene. He had made such progress in this work that the histories of Spain, Portugal, Austria, the German Constitution, Russia, and part of Prussia and Sweden, were prepared for the press. He had also sketched the histories of the Italian States, Holland, and France; when, finding it impossible to obtain sufficient information in England respecting foreign countries, he visited Germany in 1794, with a view to obtain accurate knowledge of recent events.

On his return to England he went to

Wolterton,

Wolterton, to inspect the papers of Lord Walpole during his embassies in France and Holland, in which business he employed himself some time, and in the course of his occupation traced motives of action unknown to historians, which placed in a new light the foreign and domestic transactions of the Cabinet. The French Revolution, and the uncertain position of Europe at this period, induced him to forego his design until the return of more quiet and favourable times.

He then proposed to select and arrange some of Lord Walpole's papers for the public eye; when, finding several of Sir Robert Walpole's letters and papers, he became solicitous to obtain further information concerning his character and administration. This led to still further information; he was permitted to see the papers of Lord Orford, Lord Townsend, Lord Grantham, Lord Waldegrave, and Mr. Poyntz.

With these sources of information the work gradually expanded; and Sir Robert Walpole, from being a secondary, became the principal object. He determined to give the world Memoirs of the Life and Administration of this great Minister, drawn from these copious and original sources, and to illustrate, by interesting and authentic documents, the transactions of the busy and eventful period in which that Minister acted a conspicuous part. In the execution of his plan he also obtained the use of the Stanhope, Midleton, Melcombe, and Egremont papers.

The plan of the Work is to give an uninterrupted narrative of the life and administration of Sir Robert Walpole, illustrated by original correspondence and authentic papers; divided into eight periods, comprehending a term of sixty-nine years, from his birth in 1676 to his death in 1745.

Mr. Coxe then gives an account and character of the materials he has employed in his Work, and adds, "With the assistance of these extensive sources of information, I have been enabled to elucidate many parts of secret history either totally unknown or wholly misrepresented, and to trace the motives of action which influenced the conduct of the Ministry, and directed the conduct of the British Cabinet. I have not been biassed by the prejudices of party hatred or party affection. I have always considered the connections and principles of the persons from whom I derived political information; and, after duly weighing all the circumstances, have equally avoided the extremes on either sides."

The first period of the History is from the year 1676 to 1714, which includes an account of Lord Orford's family. He was the eighteenth male, in a lineal descent from the Conquest, of a respectable family, which took its surname from the town of Walpole, in Norfolk. He was the third son of Robert Walpole, Esq. and was born the 26th of August 1676, at Houghton. He received the first rudiments of learning at a private seminary at Massingham in Norfolk, and completed his education on the foundation at Eton. On the 22d of April 1696 he was admitted a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, but resigned his scholarship on the 25th of May 1698, on becoming the heir of his father's estate by the death of his elder brother. On leaving the University he returned home, and addicted himself to pursuits which had no reference to learning or politics. On the 30th of July 1700, he married the daughter of Sir John Shorter, Lord Mayor of London, a woman of exquisite beauty and accomplished manners; and the amusements of London succeeded the more active employments of the country. Soon after his marriage his father died, and he inherited the family estate, the rent-roll of which exceeded 2000l. a year.

On the death of his father he was elected Member for Castle Rising, and sat for that borough in the two short Parliaments which assembled in the two last years of the reign of King William. He soon became an active Member, particularly in what respected the county of Norfolk, and joined himself to the Whig party, to which he adhered during life. On the accession of Queen Anne he was again returned for Castle Rising, which he represented until he was advanced to the peerage. He now became a conspicuous figure in the House of Commons, and was noticed by Lord Godolphin and the Duke of Marlborough. In 1705 he with several of the Whig party was brought into office as one of the Council to Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England. In the year 1705 he was instrumental in reconciling Lord Godolphin to the Whigs, and in 1708 succeeded Sir John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, as Secretary at War, on the recommendation of the

the Duke of Marlborough. On the deceaſe of Sir Thomas Lyttelton he was appointed Treaſurer of the Navy, which office for a ſhort time he held with that of Secretary at War.

In 1710 he was a manager for the impeachment of Sacheverel, and principally conducted that imprudent buſineſs in the Houſe of Commons. The event of this trial was different from what was expected, and the Miniſtry, in conſequence of intrigues and cabals, was ſoon after diſmiſſed. Mr. Walpole might have continued in his office, to which he was ſolicited by Harley; but he rejected every advance made to him, and treated with contempt the threats thrown out againſt him. So unwilling was the new Miniſtry to come to hoſtilities with him, that he was ſuffered to continue in his poſt of Treaſurer of the Navy ſeveral months after his friends were completely diſmiſſed.

His oppoſition to the new Miniſtry was ſo violent and determined, that it was thought adviſable to ſilence him by any means whatever; and Bromley, a Tory Member, declared, that his expulſion was the *unum neceſſarium*, as they could not carry on the buſineſs, if he was ſuffered to continue in the houſe. "It is no wonder, therefore," ſays Mr. Coxe, "that his enemies, who could command a majority, ſhould find a plauſible pretext. The Commiſſioners of Public Accounts laid a charge of venality and corruption againſt him for forage contracts in Scotland, while he was Secretary at War. They accuſed him of having taken in two contracts, two notes of hand, one for 500 guineas, the other for 500l. the firſt of which had been paid, and a receipt given in his name, and of the other 400l. was paid. It appeared on examination of the witneſſes on oath, that the contractors, rather than admit into their partnerſhip Robert Mann, agent for Walpole, who, according to the tenour of the original agreement, reſerved a ſhare for a friend to have a benefit of the fifth part, if not redeemed by the contractors with a ſum of money, had preferred paying the 500 guineas and 500l. and that Mann had received the money for the firſt note, and had obtained the ſecond note as a depoſit for the ſum ſpecified to be paid.

"In conſequence of theſe reports, Walpole was heard in his own defence, though no particulars of his ſpeech are preſerved in the proceedings of Parliament; after he had withdrawn, a warm debate took place, which laſted till paſt ten at night. His friends on this occaſion ſupported him with ſo much zeal, that the Houſe was divided four times in the ſame ſitting; and the Miniſters, who carried all political queſtions in this Seſſion with only a trifling oppoſition, gained the motions for his condemnation and expulſion by a ſmall majority. On the firſt diviſion, in which Pultney (then his intimate friend, afterwards his moſt bitter opponent) was teller, to leave out the words "and notorious corruption," was negatived by a majority of 52. The main queſtion paſſed in the affirmative by 57. The motion for committing him to the Tower by only 12; and his expulſion was decreed by 22. Theſe ſmall majorities ſufficiently prove, either that Walpole poſſeſſed great perſonal influence in the Houſe; or, that many of the Tories conſidered his accuſation a ſcandalous proſecution, and would not give their votes againſt him. The Houſe however reſolved, "That Robert Walpole, Eſquire, was guilty of a high breach of truſt and notorious corruption; that he ſhould be committed priſoner to the Tower of London;" and on a ſubſequent motion, which was carried only by a majority of 20 votes, "That he ſhould be expelled."

"On the next morning Walpole ſurrendered himſelf a priſoner, and was committed to the Tower. It was expected that he would have petitioned, and ſubmitted himſelf to the cenſure of the Houſe; but he refuſed making any conceſſion, which would imply a conſciouſneſs of guilt, and he therefore remained a priſoner until the prorogation of Parliament. In the mean time a new writ being iſſued for Lynn, he was re-choſen for that borough; but a petition being preferred againſt the return by Samuel Taylor, the oppoſing candidate, the Commons reſolved, "That having been expelled this Houſe for an high breach of truſt in the execution of his office, and notorious corruption, when Secretary at War, he was incapable of being re-elected a member to ſerve in the preſent Parliament.

"While he remained a priſoner he was conſidered as a martyr to the cauſe of the Whigs, and repeatedly viſited by perſons of the higheſt diſtinction and abilities, particularly by the Duke and Ducheſs of Marlborough, Godolphin, Sunderland, Somers, and Pultney, and his apartment exhibited the appearance of a crouded levee.

"During

"During his confinement he had sufficient leisure to compose a clear and judicious vindication of himself, which was published under the title of "The Case of Mr. Walpole in a Letter from a Tory Member of Parliament to his Friend in the Country." In this masterly defence he fully justifies himself, and appeals to evidence taken upon oath, from the two principal charges, high breach of trust, and notorious corruption. In regard to high breach of trust, he shews that he had no advantage in the contracts; that he was not the only person concerned in making them; and that they were settled on the best and most advantageous terms to be obtained at the time: in reply to the charge of notorious corruptions, he proves that a share in the contract being given to his friend Robert Mann, the contractors preferred paying him a sum of money in recompence for giving up his share; that the contractor who had negotiated this bargain with Mann dying, the other, not knowing his name, made the note of hand payable to Walpole, or order, for the use of his friend; that the note was indorsed by himself only for form, and the money received by Mann was for his own use and benefit, and that Walpole had not the least interest directly or indirectly in this affair."

The Session was prolonged beyond the usual time for the purpose of retaining him in prison, from whence he was not released until the 8th of July 1713. The remainder of this first period of his life was employed in writing, and otherwise opposing the Ministry, in every way which offered itself.

The next period commences with the accession of George the Second in 1714, and ends with the commencement of the South Sea scheme in 1720. On the elevation of the new Sovereign, the Whigs immediately expelled their opponents, and took their places, and Mr. Walpole was appointed Paymaster of the Forces. The Minister, who at this period took the lead, was Charles Viscount Townsend, of whom Mr. Coxe gives the following account;

"He was the eldest son of Sir Horatio Townsend, who was so highly instrumental in forwarding the Restoration of Charles the Second, that in 1682 he was created a Peer. Charles took his seat in the House of Peers in 1696, and, being of a Tory family, attached himself so strongly to that party, that he signed the protest respecting the impeachment of the Whig Lords. But his zeal for the Tories soon abated, and even took a contrary direction, to which the representations and conduct of his friend Walpole greatly contributed. He then attached himself to Somers, and acted so cordially with the Whigs, that when William formed a new Administration, principally composed of that party, a rumour was confidentially circulated that he was appointed Privy Seal. In 1706 he was nominated one of the Commissioners for settling the union with Scotland; in 1707, Captain of the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard; and, in 1709, accompanied the Duke of Marlborough to Gertruydenberg, as joint Plenipotentiary to open a negotiation for peace with France: he was deputed in the same year Embassador Extraordinary to the States-General, and concluded with them the barrier treaty. Soon after the change of the Whig Administration he resigned his Embassy, was removed from the post of Captain of the Yeomen, and censured by a Tory House of Commons for having signed that treaty. During the early part of the reign of Queen Anne, on account of his youth, he had acted only a subordinate part, and was not considered as one of the great leaders of the Whig interest; but towards the close of that reign, his services and decisive conduct raised his consequence, and he gained great accession of character with his party on being prosecuted at the same time with the Duke of Marlborough.

"Though naturally of slow parts, he had acquired from long experience the talent that rendered him an able man of business, which was the sole object of his ambition: he was rough in manners, impatient of contradiction, of a sanguine disposition, impetuous, and overbearing; though inelegant in language, and often perplexed in argument, yet he spoke sensibly, and with a thorough knowledge of his subject. He was generous, highly disinterested, of unblemished honour; initiated in diplomatic transactions during the Congress at Gertruydenberg and the Hague, he cherished too great an attachment to negotiation; and, fond of visionary schemes, was too apt to propose bold and decisive measures, which the more temperate and pacific disposition of Walpole was continually employed in counteracting."

With this Minister Mr. Walpole acted for two years, and during that busy period was very active against the Ministers of the four last years of Queen Anne.

Anne. He drew up the Report of the Secret Committee, was the chief manager of the Impeachments, and on the 11th of October 1715, was appointed First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the year 1716 the famous septennial bill was passed; a measure which appears to have had the approbation of the great Lord Sommers. The remainder of the time of the administration of Lord Townsend was filled up with the intrigues of the Duchess of Kendal and some Germans who came over with the King, and acted with intolerable rapacity. A coolness and difference of opinion soon took place between Walpole and Townsend, which ended in the dismission of the latter.

(To be continued.)

A Tour in Switzerland; or, A View of the Present State of the Governments and Manners of *those Cantons* *: with Comparative Sketches of the Present State of Paris. By Helen Maria Williams. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Robinsons. 1798.

IN this revolutionary age, an Author hazards much who professes to describe the *present state* of a Country on the Continent of Europe: for, in probability, the very System of Government, or of Customs and Manners, which the writer is painfully labouring to analyze and explain, may, by the day of publication, be entirely overthrown; and a state of things have taken place, to no part of which the remarks that are offered to the reader may be applicable.

The subjugation of Switzerland by France, and the imposition by that overbearing power of a new form of Constitution on the Helvetian Republic, are very important circumstances that might indeed have been foreseen, but certainly could not be discussed by our fair Tourist. The Reader of these Volumes, therefore, will bear in mind, that it is Switzerland on the eve of a Great Revolution, and not under its operation, that is the subject of her pen.

Miss Williams in her Preface professes to be aware that the paths which she trod had been trodden before, and the objects on which she gazed with astonishment had been already described: but she adds,

"It is true that the sketch I have pencilled of that sublime scenery, however rude, will be found to be an original drawing, copied from nature and not from books; yet I should scarcely have presumed to obtrude that unfinished outline on the public eye, if the other parts of my journal offered nothing new to its observation. It is the present moral situation of Switzerland that justifies the appearance of these Volumes, in which an attempt is made to trace the important effects which the French Revolution has produced in that country, and which *are about to unfold a new æra in its history*."

To her journal she professes to have endeavoured to give additional interest by connecting the view of the manners and customs of the Swiss towns, with a comparative picture of the present state of Paris.

It will be remembered by many of our Readers, that Miss Williams was, with many other English subjects, imprisoned in Paris under the tyranny of Robespierre †.

"In this situation (says she) an opportunity presented itself of obtaining a passport for Switzerland—A passport!—they who can judge of all the blessedness that word unfolds, are not those who, at a safe distance from the Government of Robespierre, have heard of its terrific influence, but those who were placed within its savage grasp. Alas! at the moment of my escape, how many immured in the dungeons of the tyrant vainly wished to purchase, at the price of all they possessed, the privilege of forsaking a country, composed only of executioners and of victims."

Her readers might have been interested, perhaps, by a relation of the means through which she became liberated from prison, and placed in a situation to demand or to use a passport. As, however, Miss Williams has been silent on this head, her Reviewers cannot be expected to be more explicit.

Two loosely-printed pages transport us from Paris to Basil, in which latter place our Tourist makes some reflections that might naturally enough be excited

* This is a negligent mode of expression, no *Cantons* having been mentioned before. *The different Cantons of that Republic* would have been more accurate.

† See European Magazine for July 1795, Vol. XXVIII. p. 39.

in her mind, but which are not of sufficient importance to arrest our attention. She finds *interest* to be the *primum mobile* of the burghers of Basil, and that even their hours of recreation are under its influence.

"The men have formed themselves into different societies, called *tabagies*, or smoking-clubs, because all the members smoke most furiously. Each club is composed of nearly the same age, a custom to which the love of equality perhaps gave rise, but which is observed to be extremely prejudicial to the manners of the young men of Basil, by excluding all forms of deference and politeness, as well as all means of improvement. With respect to these things, there is indeed nothing peculiar to the clubs of Basil; since from Brooke's, composed of the honourable members of the British Parliament, to these tabagies, filled with the senators of the laudable Helvetic Body, a man who has long frequented such meetings becomes entirely unfit for all other society; he soon thinks it an hardship to pass an evening elsewhere, and terms all other company constraint, because it wants the ease of a tavern, where tumult is mistaken for gaiety, and familiarity for friendship. But while in other places the taste for clubs is confined to a few persons, Basil is a town of clubbists, containing no less than twelve smoking societies, each composed of about sixty members, who meet every afternoon at an early hour, drink tea amidst the exhilarating fumes of tobacco, discuss the political situation, but far more indefatigably the commercial affairs of the town, calculate the gains and losses of the day, form new schemes of acquiring wealth, and separate at the hour of supper before they have said one word on any subject of taste, or literature.

"The ladies of Basil, abandoned by the men, have recourse to clubs also, and sometimes twenty ladies assemble together without one man being of the party, although to such as present themselves, admittance, far from being refused, is even gratefully accorded; and sometimes a stranger, taking advantage of the posture of affairs at Basil, which leads a coterie of young handsome women to consider his company as a favour, pays his homage to the ladies, while clouds of other incense are rising in every quarter of the town from the tabagies where their absent husbands are convened.

"The female societies of Basil are formed from infancy of children of the same age, and of the same class; and during their childhood, the equality of years is so strictly observed in these societies, that sisters, whose ages differ three or four years, have their separate coteries in the same house. There is something soothing in the idea of these infant associations; it seems forming another barrier for our helpless sex against the future tempests of the world; and no doubt many a fair member of these young societies, when assailed by those storms of misfortune, which often beat with the most pitiless fury against hearts that can least resist their violence, recalls with tender regret the social circle of her childhood; and perhaps finds in the sympathy of some female companion, to whom she is endeared by the charm of those early recollections, a source of consolation and relief. The young unmarried women, and the dowagers, have all their distinct circles, sometimes increased by the admission of sisters-in-law, who become part of the family, and sometimes by the introduction of accidental acquaintances.

"They assemble by invitation successively at each other's houses, usually at three in the afternoon; an hour which, though morning with respect to dinner, and all the busy occupations of life, at London and Paris, finds the day far advanced at Basil; where dinner is served when it is noon by the clocks of that city, which, for several centuries past, have kept the van-guard of time, and for some reason, forgotten in the lapse of ages, probably because not worth being remembered, strike twelve in defiance of common sense and convenience, when the solar shadow points eleven.

"The ladies present themselves at their coteries with their work-bags upon their arms, and work and conversation begin together; the latter turns, as in other uninstructed minds, upon the every-day gossip of ordinary life. When the domestic detail of houshold anecdote, and the tattle of town scandal fail, they hasten to cards—what other resource is left? Time cannot be filled up, as it often is in mixed societies, by the flutter of coquetry and the arts of affectation on one side, and by the offices of gallantry or the stare of libertinism on the other.

"Where none admire, 'tis useless to excel;
"Where none are Beaux, 'tis vain to be a Belle."

"At these assemblies the place of honour is at the window, to which, in every

every houſe at Baſil, convex mirrors are fixed, and give a view of all that is paſſing in the ſtreets to a conſiderable diſtance. Theſe mirrors, conſulted every moment by the ladies of Baſil, not to view themſelves but their neighbours, would have furniſhed Thomſon, had he lived in that city, with another image in his Caſtle of Indolence, of the means of murdering time.

"Tea is brought at four in the afternoon, accompanied by an handſome collation, conſiſting of paſtry, fruits, creams, and ſweetmeats, and often of ham, and other cold meats. This ſubſtantial kind of refreſhment is not found unacceptable after a very copious dinner, and with the perſpective of a ſolid ſupper; the Swiſs in general being poſſeſſed of a moſt powerful appetite, perhaps ariſing from the keenneſs of their mountain air. A dull game of commerce drags on the lingering hours till eight in the evening, when the ladies ſeparate, after a profuſion of compliments, which they have not yet relinquiſhed for the French mode of gliding out of the room.

"Sometimes their Liege-Lords, the clubbiſts, make a ſacrifice of one dear evening of ſmoke and ſtock-jobbing, to the women; on theſe gala occaſions, the card-party concludes with a ſupper, ſufficiently luxurious, but which might be more amuſing; and as the law forbids any carriages to roll through the ſtreets after eleven, the company uſually ſeparate at that hour.

"Fathers and mothers of families, who have children married, fix one day of the week, which they call *leur jour de famille*, when all their offspring aſſemble at their houſe at dinner, ſometimes to the fourth, fifth, and even ſixth generation; for the women marry very young, and not long ſince there were not leſs than ſix ladies in Baſil, whoſe grandchildren were grandmothers. There is ſomething reſpectable, and even affecting in theſe patriarchal meetings; they ſeem a means of drawing cloſer thoſe ties of conſanguinity which are the beſt refuge againſt human ills; in which the pureſt affections of the heart mingle themſelves with the wants and weakneſs of our nature; guiding with watchful tenderneſs the wanderings of youth, and ſupporting with unwearied care the feebleneſs of age.

"The public amuſements of Baſil were ſuſpended by the magiſtrates, we were told, on account of the public calamities; the chief of which was the dearneſs of proviſions: an evil the more eaſily to be borne, as the town was then reaping an abundant harveſt of gold from the calamities of other countries. Once a week indeed, the dulneſs of a card aſſembly was permitted to replace that of the coteries; and an occaſional concert harmonized the ſoul; but dancing was a diverſion too light for the times, and even a ſet of dancing-dogs, offending againſt the ſtatute, were formally expelled by the *Chaſſe-Coquin*, probably in conſequence of the general order of the Commiſſion of Six, inſtituted at that period for clearing the town of unprofitable ſtrangers."

Miſs Williams then draws a comparative view of the Spirit of Commerce in France before and ſince the Revolution, making ſome ſhrewd and ſenſible remarks on the ſyſtem of paper-money, which contributed to raiſe and cheriſh a new ſpirit of ſpeculation in that country; and concludes her ſecond Chapter with the following account of female traders, contractors, and negotiators:

"The moſt trifling purchaſe or tranſaction, at that period, had ſomething in it of ſounding greatneſs; a pair of ſhoes coſt a thouſand livres, an ell of ribband five hundred; and as the women in France have even more active ſpirits than the men, every lady who had fifty, or a hundred thouſand livres in her pocket-book, conſidered herſelf as a ſort of capitaliſt; and hearing inceſſantly from all parts, and in all directions, that commerce was the infallible road to wealth, immediately ſet up with thoſe ſolid funds ſome ſpecies of trade. One lady provided herſelf with a cargo of pocket handkerchiefs, another with an aſſortment of ſhoes; ſome ſold tallow candles, ſome wax; ſome dealt in powder, and others in ſnuff; but all had their little traffic, all were animated by the ſame reſtleſs ſpirit of gain. This ſpecies of commerce, however, was of fleeting duration. Sterne has obſerved, that Frenchmen conceive, better than they combine; ſtill more juſtly may this obſervation be applied to French women; who, when they became adventurers in the new world of traffic, exulted in the rapid augmentation of their wealth; and were aſtoniſhed to find that the merchandize, which was to replace the ſtock, could no longer be purchaſed with the ſame capital; till at length they diſcovered, that their magnificent commercial profits were a ſort of fairy-gold, which,

which, when touched, turned to ſand; and that it was not the merchandize which had increaſed in price, but the aſſignats that had diminiſhed in value.

"A few of the moſt beautiful, and the moſt intriguing of the fair Pariſians, became the agents and emiſſaries of their friends, lovers, or huſbands, in the public offices; and the marine, the war, and the home departments, were filled with female contractors and negociators, who, for the moſt part, found that Republican Committees made no better defence than poliſhed Courts, againſt the formidable artillery of bright eyes, gay ſmiles, lively ſallies, and animated graces; artillery which French women know better how to wield, than the women of any other country. Miniſters and commiſſaries felt the energy of arguments uttered by ruby lips, and the claims of a petition offered by a ſoft hand, of which the naked well ſhaped arm was gracefully ſtretched out; and, upon the whole, the women of France, to whom, by the Conſtitutional Act, all rights have been denied, find that they ſtill hold a tolerably deſpotic empire over their lords and maſters, the ſovereign people.

"Of a different claſs from theſe female negociators and merchants were thoſe women, who, once poſſeſſed of all that rank and fortune could beſtow, were now reduced to ſupply the preſſing wants of the moment, by a melancholy ſpecies of traffic; by ſelling various pieces of ornamental needle-work, which they had once been taught to execute as an amuſement, or by making a profeſſion of thoſe arts which they had once acquired as the accompliſhments of an elegant education. Above all, drawing has proved an uſeful reſource in theſe circumſtances. Many a lady has found in her pencil, a means of ſubſiſtence for herſelf and family; many a finiſhed landſcape, deſtined to grace a cryſtal *boudoir*, or decorate a gilded pavillion, has ſerved to furniſh the fair artiſt with the cruſt of bread which, in ſome lonely garret, ſhe moiſtens with her tears."

We paſs over her Third Chapter, wherein ſhe deſcribes the amuſements of Paris; as we recollect to have ſeen it republiſhed in newſpapers and other periodical works; and proceed with her on her road from Baſil to Soleure, and thence to Baden and Zurich. Her deſcriptions always betray the pen and mind of a poet. At Zurich ſhe paid a viſit to its firſt literary ornament LAVATER, of whom we have the following ſketch:

"He received us in his library, which was hung thick with portraits and engravings, of which he has a conſiderable collection, forming a complete ſtudy of the ever varying expreſſion of the human face divine. Some very wiſe men, who admit of no ſcope to that faculty of the mind called imagination, and are for ever bringing every theory to the ſquare and the compaſs, conſider his ſyſtem of phyſiognomy as the fantaſtic viſion of an heated brain; but though it may be difficult, it is ſurely ingenious and intereſting to attempt reducing to rules a ſcience, which ſeems to be founded in nature. It is ſurely curious to analyſe what it is ſo eaſy to feel, the charm of that expreſſion, which is the emanation of moral qualities; that undefinable grace which is not beauty, but ſomething more; without which its enchanments loſe their power of faſcination, and which can ſhed an animated glow, a ſpark of divinity over the features of deformity:

"Mind, mind alone, bear witneſs earth, and heaven,
"The living fountain in itſelf contains
"Of beauteous and ſublime."

"Lavater is a venerable looking old man, with a ſharp long face, high features, and a wrinkled brow: he is tall, thin, and intereſting in his figure; when ſerious he has a look of melancholy, almoſt of inquietude; but when he ſmiles, his countenance becomes lighted up with an expreſſion of ſweetneſs and intelligence.

"There is a ſimple eloquence in his converſation, an effuſion of the heart extremely attractive: he ſpeaks French with ſome difficulty, and whenever he is at a loſs for an expreſſion has recourſe to German, which I in vain begged a Swiſs gentleman, who was of our party, to tranſlate for me: he told me, that for the moſt part the German words Lavater employed were compound-epithets of his own framing, which had peculiar energy as he uſed them, but which would be quite vapid and ſpiritleſs in tranſlation.

"The great rule of moral conduct, Lavater ſaid, in his opinion, was, next to God, to reſpect time. Time, he conſidered as the moſt valuable of human treaſures, and any waſte of it as in the higheſt degree immoral. He riſes every morning at the hour of five; and though it

it would be agreeable to him to breakfaſt immediately after riſing, makes it an invariable rule to earn that repaſt by ſome previous labour; ſo that if by accident the reſt of the day is ſpent to no uſeful purpoſe, ſome portion of it may at leaſt be ſecured beyond the interruptions of chance.

"Lavater gave us a moſt pleaſing account of morals in Zuric. He had been a preacher of the goſpel, he ſaid, in that town thirty years; and ſo incapable were the citizens of any ſpecies of corruption, that he ſhould have rendered himſelf ridiculous had he ever, during that long period, preached a ſermon againſt it, ſince it was a vice unknown. 'At what a diſtance,' thought I, 'am I arrived from London and Paris.'

"When we took our leave of Lavater, he begged we would write our names and place of abode in a book, which he appropriates to the uſe of inſcribing the long liſt of his foreign viſitors. An hour after my return from his houſe he came to pay me a viſit, which I was taught to conſider as an unuſual compliment, ſince it is his general rule not to return the viſits of ſtrangers. Religion was the theme of his diſcourſe, and he talked of its pleaſures, its conſolations, and its hopes, with a ſolemn ſort of enthuſiaſtic fervor, which ſhewed how much his heart was intereſted in the ſubject, and how warmly his ſenſibility was awake to devotional feelings. Although his zeal was not without knowledge, yet it was ſomewhat difficult to diſcover what was his ſyſtem of belief: whether he was of Paul or Apollos, a follower of Calvin according to the eſtabliſhed creed of the Swiſs church, or whether he was not in ſome ſort the framer of a new doctrine himſelf.

"One of my fellow-travellers, who was anxious to wreſt from the venerable paſtor his confeſſion of faith, brought in review before him the various opinions of the fathers, orthodox and heretic; from Juſtin Martyr and Origin, down to the Biſhop of St. David's and Dr. Prieſtley. But Lavater did not appear to have made polemics his ſtudy; he ſeemed to think right and wrong, in hiſtorical fact, of far leſs importance than right and wrong in religious ſentiment; and above all, in human action. There was more of feeling than of logic in his concluſions; and he appeared to have taken leſs pains to examine religion, than to apply its precepts to the regulation of thoſe frailties and paſſions of the human heart, the traces of which, hidden from others, he had marked with ſuch admirable accuracy in the character and expreſſion of outward forms. For myſelf, I own the ſolemn, meek, affectionate expreſſion of Lavater's pious ſentiments, were peculiarly ſoothing to my feelings, after having been ſo long ſtunned with the cavils of French philoſophers, or rather the impertinent comments of their diſciples, who are ſo proud of their ſcepticiſm, that they are for ever obtruding it in converſation."

[*To be continued.*]

Count Benyowſky; or, The Conſpiracy of Kamtſchatka; a Tragi-Comedy, in Five Acts; tranſlated from the German by the Rev. W. Render, Teacher of the German Language in the Univerſity of Cambridge. 8vo. 1798. Deighton.

THE original Author of this Play is Auguſtus von Kotzebue, Preſident of the Magiſtracy of Ehſtland, who is already known to the Public by the popular play of The Stranger, now acting at Drury Lane; by The Negro Slaves, a dramatic hiſtorical piece; The Beautiful Unknown, a drama, in which the ſcene lies in London; The Virgin of the Sun, an opera; and ſeveral other dramatic performances, beſides ſome novels, and a Tour to Paris in 1790. The Hero of the preſent performance is a real perſon, poſſibly ſtill living, whoſe adventures have already made ſome noiſe in Europe. Theſe, in the year 1790, were printed at London, in two volumes 4to. The piece now under our conſideration deviates but little from the original ſtory; which is rather retold in dialogue, than meriting to be termed a new performance. It is, however, forcibly and pathetically written, is calculated to arreſt attention, and to produce the effects intended by tragical repreſentations. Thoſe who are pleaſed with The Stranger will not be diſſatisfied with the entertainment ſet before them in Count Benyowſky.

The Stranger; a Comedy; freely tranſlated from Kotzebue's German Comedy of Miſanthropy and Repentance. 8vo. 1798. Dilly. 1s. 6d.

This Play is by the ſame Author as the preceding; and, by the exertions of Mrs. Siddons

Siddons and Mr. Kemble, is become a very popular performance. The piece now before us, however, is not that represented on the stage, but another Translation, which had been transmitted to the Managers of Drury Lane Theatre about a year and a half since, and rejected by them as unfit for performance. When we compare the present drama with the play now acting, we cannot but agree with the Translator, that he has reason to complain of the preference given to his rival's production, considering the small variation which appears in the acting play from the present. The slight improvements introduced would with ease have adapted the play now before us to the public taste, and rendered it successful on the stage. The Translator's name, we are informed, is Schink, a Gentleman of the city.

Religious and Philanthropic Tracts: consisting of I. A Discourse on the Principles, the Temper, and Duties of Christians. II. An Essay on the State of the Poor, and on the Means of improving it by Friendly Societies. And III. Rules for forming and managing Friendly Societies, with a View to facilitate their general Establishment. By James Cowe, M.A. Vicar of Sunbury, Middlesex. 8vo. Robson, 1797.

These Tracts are calculated to do much service to the Public, and intitle the Author to much praise. The Discourse has been already printed for the use of the Author's parishioners. "In the Essay many of the causes which have combined to depress the understandings, and increase the miseries of the lower classes of society, are stated; proper means of instruction, improvement, and relief, suggested. The beneficial effects of the Friendly Societies at Sunbury in reducing the poor rates, and the importance of such societies to the public as the means of preventing poverty, elucidated. With observations on Female Benefit Clubs." We recommend this useful and benevolent pamphlet to the notice of our readers.

Blank Verse, by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb. 12mo. 1798. Arch.

From this blank verse we learn that the first of these Authors is an admirer of the character of Mrs. Godwin, "whose undeserved sufferings (he says) have excited his indignation and pity, and whose virtues, both of heart and mind, have secured his warmest esteem." That a woman with talents like those of Mrs. Godwin should have deviated from the paths of propriety, and put herself on a level with those of her sex who are not intitled to the most respect, is certainly a subject calculated to excite both indignation and pity; but we apprehend those passions would be directed differently from what Mr. Lloyd would hope. We are not much surprized at this Gentleman's attachment to the Lady's memory, when we read that "the individuality of an attachment constitutes its chastity. For this remark (says he), to which I implicitly subscribe, I believe I am indebted to the 'Emma Courtney' of Miss Hays." A very convenient sentiment for ladies of strong passions and loose principles, who, by acting according to it, are very likely to excite at least indignation, if not pity. The laxity of morals of late attempted to be introduced, *a la mode de Francoise*, we trust is too alien from the modesty of the English female character, ever to gain much ground, notwithstanding it may have received the sanction of Miss Hays's approbation, or Mrs. Godwin's example. Of the Poems it may be said, they seldom rise to excellence, are chiefly on domestic subjects, and the verse is sometimes so familiar as scarce to be verse at all. The gratitude and affection both Authors shew to their relatives, however, deserve praise.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 24.

BLUE DEVILS, a Farce of one Act, taken from the French of Monsieur Patrat, was acted at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Fawcett. This piece will probably be heard of no more.

27. Mrs. Abington, whose health, spirits, and appearance, have lost none of their former force and attraction, had the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL; a new piece in one act, taken from *The Somnambule or Sleep-walker*, and intitled MATRIMONY; with HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS; for her benefit. In each of these pieces she performed with her accustomed spirit and propriety, and evinced that a few years recess from the stage had not in any manner diminished the powers with which she formerly delighted the audience.

28. HOOLY AND FAIRLY; or, THE HIGHLAND LAD AND LOWLAND LASS; a musical

a musical pastoral Scotch piece, of one act; was acted the first time at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr. Johnston. This piece comes from Scotland; for the meridian of which country it is better adapted than for England. Mr. Graham, from Edinburgh, appeared in it the first time in London, in the part of the Old Woman.

30. THE ECCENTRIC LOVER, a Comedy, by Mr. Cumberland, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. This play is another instance of the rapidity of Mr. Cumberland's pen, and of imprudence in obtruding such hasty performances before the Public. It is rather a collection of detached scenes than a regular drama. The Eccentric Lover is little distinguished from many other lovers on the English Stage, who are ignorant how far their happiness depends on their mistress's smiles. The rest of the characters are a benevolent Misanthrope, a generous Admiral, a medical Coxcomb, a foolish Husband, a careless Wife, and a young Widow, who gives encouragement to a lover, while she affects to reject his passion. This last character appears the only original one in the piece, but seemed to give but little satisfaction. Some benevolent and some loyal sentiments obtained applause, but the reception of the whole but little encouraging. It was given out for a future representation, which seems to have been prevented by the illness of Mr. Quick. A Prologue was spoken by Mr. Holman, and an Epilogue, in the character of a sprite, by Mrs. Mattocks.

MAY 1. THEY'VE BIT THE OLD ONE; or, THE SCHEMING BUTLER; a piece of one act, was performed first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mrs. Mattocks. This is on the stale subject of a young gallant, aided by an intriguing servant and a willing mistress, outwitting an old and not very sapient father, who, after the deed is done, and cannot be undone, pardons the rashness of his daughter, and receives the happy pair into his good graces.

7. HANNAH HEWIT; or, THE FEMALE CRUSOE; a musical drama, of two acts, by Mr. Dibdin; was acted the first time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr. Bannister, jun. This piece is taken from a novel by the same author, and with the same title; and will owe its success (if it meets with any) more to the music than the writing.

8. BOTHERATION; or, A TEN YEARS' BLUNDER; a Farce; was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Johnstone; for whose performance of the Irishman it seems to have been principally written. The Ten Years' Blunder arises from a mistake of an Adventurer, in reading a matrimonial advertisement of ten years old for one of the day.

12. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, a dramatic piece, by Mr. Porter, Author of THE CHIMNEY CORNER (See Vol. XXXII. p. 262), was performed the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Murray. This slight performance is more to be commended for its loyalty than any other merit. Afterwards Miss MURRAY, daughter of Mr. Murray, appeared the first time on the London Stage, in Perdita, in the farce of Florizel and Perdita. She performed the character with great delicacy and propriety, and promises, under the instructions of her father, to become a valuable acquisition to the Theatre.

HACKNEY THEATRICALS.

THE Play of Cymbeline was performed at Mr. Newcome's school on the 7th, 8th, 10th, and 12th of May. The Hackney Plays have long and justly been held amongst the finest specimens of acting, and the last will still add to the reputation of Mr. Newcome and the Gentlemen who performed in it. On a theatre where you can both hear and see; where the speaking is strictly classical; and the greatest attention paid to the minutiæ of the scene; a treat is given to the admirers of the drama, and of Shakspeare in particular, which perhaps cannot any where be exceeded. The Dramatis Personæ was as follows. The Prologue was spoken by Mr. Grey; the Epilogue by Mr. Partridge.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Cymbeline,	Mr. Gostling.
Cloten,	Mr. Puller.
Leonatus Posthumus,	Mr. Grey.
Belarius,	Mr. Seymer.
Guiderius,	Mr. Freeman.
Arviragus,	Mr. Partridge.
Philario,	Mr. Martin.
Iachimo,	Mr. Thompson.
Caius Lucius,	Mr. Crokatt.
Pisanio,	Mr. Calley.
Cornelius,	Mr. Bird.
French Gentleman,	Mr. Liell.

First

First Lord,	Mr. Redhead.
Second Lord,	Mr. Tonyn.
Third Lord,	Mr. Raitt.
First Gentleman,	Mr. Money.
Second Gentleman,	Mr. Canning.
Roman Captain,	Mr. Brooks.
Queen,	Mr. French.
Imogen,	Mr. Sulivan.
Helen,	Mr. Nailer.

Lords, Soldiers, Meſſenger, Pages, and Attendants.

PROLOGUE.

WRITTEN BY THE REV. —— PARKINS.

WHEN, on the modern ſtage, in times like theſe,
For wit and humour, mimicry can pleaſe;
When nothing plain will ſuit the pamper'd taſte,
And gaudy fiction nature has diſplac'd;
When all is trick, and noiſe, and vain expenſe,
And modern dramas nothing want — but ſenſe.
Yet, tho' th' attempt perhaps be raſh we own,
We wiſh to pleaſe by Nature's rules alone.
We bring no hideous monſters to your view,
No pale-fac'd *Spectre*, and no *Beard of Blue*:
Theſe like the viſions of the night we ſee,
The head records not what the hands decree.
To hit ſuch palates we have no *ragout*,
We hate French diſhes—would the world did too!
~~Our~~ ſcenes to-night what Britain was unfold:
Still may the colours live, the likeneſs hold.
That portrait which from Nature Shakſpeare drew,
Like Nature's ſelf ſhall ſtill continue true.
When Rome's proud legions dar'd inſult our land,
And mean ſubmiſſion to her will demand,
Each Briton felt his country's cauſe his own,
And rally'd, as his ſtandard, round the throne.
Her ancient blood ſtill flows within her veins,
And ſtill ſubmiſſion to a foe diſdains:
When danger's nigh, Britons will all unite,
The only conteſt to be firſt in fight;
But now with keener edge they point the ſword,
The GALLANT SYDNEY * to their arms reſtor'd.
All will their zeal a ready offering bring,
True to themſelves, their Country, and their King.
By acts like theſe Britannia yet ſhall be,
Amidſt contending nations, great and free.
But yet, methinks, while here ſo bold I'm ſtanding,
And bid defiance to the Frenchmen's landing,
When this fair circle I around ſurvey,
We ſtill muſt wear our chains, muſt ſtill obey.
Yes, with ſubmiſſion pay our tribute too,
But then, fair victors, 'twill be paid to you.
All other claims a Britiſh boſom braves,
To none but you, will Britons e'er be ſlaves.

Muſic—"Rule Britannia."

EPILOGUE.

BUT why act Plays? ſome formal *Grey Beard* cries—
I'll anſwer that, who am not over-wiſe.
To learn their leſſons, and to play the fool,
Are the two chief concerns of boys at ſchool;
And our good Maſters, prudently diſcerning
How much we lean to folly more than learning.
Contriv'd theſe Plays; by which the verieſt dunce
May learn to ſpeak, and play the fool at once.
For Greek and Latin we have ſmall devotion,
Terence himſelf goes down a ſickly potion;
But ſet us once to acting, never fear us,
Our qualms are gone; 'tis you are ſick who hear us.
Ne'er may our actors, when they quit the ſchool,
Tread the great Stage of Life to play the fool:
No partial friends will there our faults conceal,
Should we act characters we cannot feel.
If we act law, are Judges, then are we,
Like Juſtice, blind?—As counſel, we may ſee
Enough to know the colour of a fee.
In phyſic, practice is our beſt adviſer,
The more we're puzzled—we muſt ſeem the wiſer.
If war's our trade, and we vain, bluſt'ring, young,
Should, *Thraſo*-like, fight battles with our tongue,
Soon 'twould appear how ill theſe airs became us,
The foe comes on—*Quid nunc?—Quin—Redeamus*.
No *Thraſoes* we.—The parts we've play'd to-night
Teach us how ancient Britons dar'd to fight.

* Sidney Smith, who arrived in London, after his eſcape from France, on the 6th.

So when, a twelvemonth ſince, the Gallic
hoſt
Pour'd forth her troops upon the Cambrian
coaſt,
The modern Britons, to their country true,
Roſe in a maſs, and to the conflict flew;
Like us, their arms and menaces defied,
Bound them in chains, and captive led their
pride:

And if once more the haughty power of
France
Should on this land of freedom dare advance;
Boys tho' we are, we'll rally round the throne,
And for our Sovereign's life expoſe our own,
"Think England's peace bought cheaply
with our blood,
"And die with pleaſure for our country's
good."

Muſic—"God ſave the King."

POETRY.

METASTASIO'S ODE TO VENUS,

FREELY TRANSLATED.

"Scendi propizia,
"Col tuo ſplendore;
"O bella Venere,
"Madre d'amore."

DESCEND, ſweet queen of life and love,
In native ſplendor ſhine;
Thou art the ſource by which we move,
And taſte of joys divine.

O beauteous Venus! thou alone
Man's ſecret bleſſing art;
Where'er his fancy bids him roam,
Still thou ſhalt rule his heart.

Yet not to man confined ſole,
Is thy reſiſtleſs power;
The Gods e'en own thy lov'd control,
And ſeek thy roſeate bower.

Thou, with thy lucid azure eye,
Our inmoſt ſoul doſt melt;
All nature gladdens when thou'rt nigh,
For there thy ſway is felt.

And when thy ſmiling tranquil ſtar *
On Heaven's couch reclines;
The rude winds fly at diſtance far,
The clouds like tim'rous hinds.

For thee with ſhadowy verdure crown'd,
The graſſy meadow grows;
And Neptune's ſteeds, for noiſe renown'd,
Lull'd in their ſeas, repoſe.

For thee, the trembling face of Heav'n †
Burſts thro' its miſty veil;
For thee Aurora's charms were given,
And morn's reviving gale.

And when the grateful zephyrs riſe,
Spring's lively laughing train;
Ah! how they vent their gentle ſighs,
To celebrate thy name.

Then do the warblers of the grove
Salute thee, queen of love;
And in their breaſt, where'er they rove,
Let thy ſoft ardors move.

For thee the timid doves do leave
Their youngling's neſts alone;
While the wild ſchoolboys theſe receive,
Without the mother's moan.

For thee renounc'd within their cave,
Behold the ſavage brood;
Hyrcania's tygers ſcorn to ſave
The offspring of their blood.

For thee diſclos'd, all nature's charms
Lay open to our view;
For thee, the heart to love's alarms
Beats ſoftly, ſoftly true.

Ah! with thy dear extatic bliſs,
Come ſteal each melting ſenſe;
Beyond thy power we know no wiſh,
No purer bleſſing thence.

Deſcend, ſweet queen of life and love,
In native ſplendor ſhine;
Thou art the ſource by which we move,
And taſte of joys divine.

O beauteous Venus! thou alone
Man's ſecret bleſſing art;
Where'er his fancy bids him roam,
Still thou ſhalt rule his heart.

I. GREAVES.

Portſmouth, April 20, 1798.

THE DILEMMA.

AUT CÆSAR, AUT NULLUS.

WHENE'ER the ſtreets with Ned I walk,
He always tires my patience;
Still of himſelf is all the talk,
His friends and great relations.

* The ſtar of Venus.
† Alluding to the break of day.

No

No carriage then can paſs toll-free,
But ſtrait he nods his head;
Coach, curricle, or vis-a-vis,
'Tis all the ſame to Ned.

Sure one in his exalted ſtation
By far too low muſt bend,
Thus to deſire my converſation,
And chuſe me for a friend.

Fain would I probe the boaſtful youth,
His lofty ſchemes to try;
Admire him if he ſpeak the truth,
But ſcorn him if he lie.

Then ſolve me, Ned, the dubious plea,
And fix the matter true;
Art thou to be aſhamed of me,
Or I aſhamed of you?

S.

SONG,

BY MR. GRAY,
Author of The Church-yard Elegy:
To an old Air of Geminiani's.
(The Thought from the French).

THYRSIS, when we parted, ſwore
Ere the ſpring he would return.
Ah! what means yon violet flower,
And the bud that decks the thorn?
'Twas the lark that upward ſprung,
'Twas the nightingale that ſung.

II.

Idle notes! untimely green!
Why this unavailing haſte?
Weſtern gales and ſkies ſerene
Speak not always winter paſt.
Ceaſe my doubts, my fears to move,
Spare the honour of my love.

SONNET TO LAURA.

SWEET is the murmur of the vernal bee,
Wand'ring ſo wild the ſunny flow'rs among;
And ſweet the ſoft and ſoothing minſtrelſy,
Of the lone Red-breaſt, in her ev'ning ſong.

But ſweeter far thy voice, dear honour'd Maid!
A voice that lulls my ev'ry pang to reſt;
When muſing near the duſky wood's cool ſhade,
Its accents mild upon my poor heart preſt.

Dear honour'd Maid! accept this penſive lay,
My boſom melts with warm reſpect for thee;
Yes, I will journey a long ſummer's day,
To cull the wild flow'rs ſweet of poeſy.

The myrtle and the roſe together throw,
And weave a fragrant Garland for thy brow.

HORTENSIUS.

Frampton upon Severn,
May 12th.

SONNET TO THE SAME.

HOW dear the hope that ſoothes the woeful hour,
Howe'er ſo faint, yet my ſick bleeding heart
Would not reſign the gleam, tho' wealth ſhould pour
In rude exchange its gilded ſtores of art.

I'll nurſe this glimm'ring ſpark when ſore diſtreſt,
When the ſoul burſts in agonies of care,
It lulls to gentle dreams the hour of reſt,
Paints life's ſweet proſpects fancifully fair.

Yes, fanciful, I fear; but hope is ſo,
The gay but baſeleſs viſion of the brain:
Firſt ſunny bright, but ends in clouds of woe,
Its ſweet flow'rs cruſh'd, ne'er ſpring to life again.

Yet to the laſt its images will gleam,
Like the moon's ev'ning rays upon the ſhaded ſtream.

HORTENSIUS.

Frampton upon Severn,
May 12th.

THE BO-PEEP SQUADRON;

OR,
THE SPANISH ADMIRAL MASSEREDO
TO THE
ENGLISH ADMIRAL LORD ST. VINCENT.

"BO-PEEP!" quoth prudent Maſſeredo,
As he from Cadiz harbour pops;
"Thou ſhalt not, great tho' our bravado,
"Entice us to thy channel's chops.

"When thou, Great Vincent! doſt appear,
"And from thy Ville de Paris thunder,
"Our crews are paralyz'd with fear,
"Or fixt immoveably with wonder."

So have I ſeen a cautious rat,
His head thruſt thro' a crannied room,
But ſpying near a watchful cat,
Would peep, but further not preſume.

AN AMATEUR.

LATINE REDDITUM EODEM.

E PORTU Hiſpaniæ quando Maſeredo ſalute
Navigat exultans, Anglicè, "Bo-peep," ait.
"Haud nos allicies, Vincens! tua littora juxta.
"Heu! nautæ exanimes belligerare negent."
"Mus ait haud aliter, vigilat dum callida felis.
"*Inſpiciam*"—verum non licet ire procul.

Cheltenham, May 14th, 1798.

[Maſaredo with one ſ for quantity.]

A LOYAL

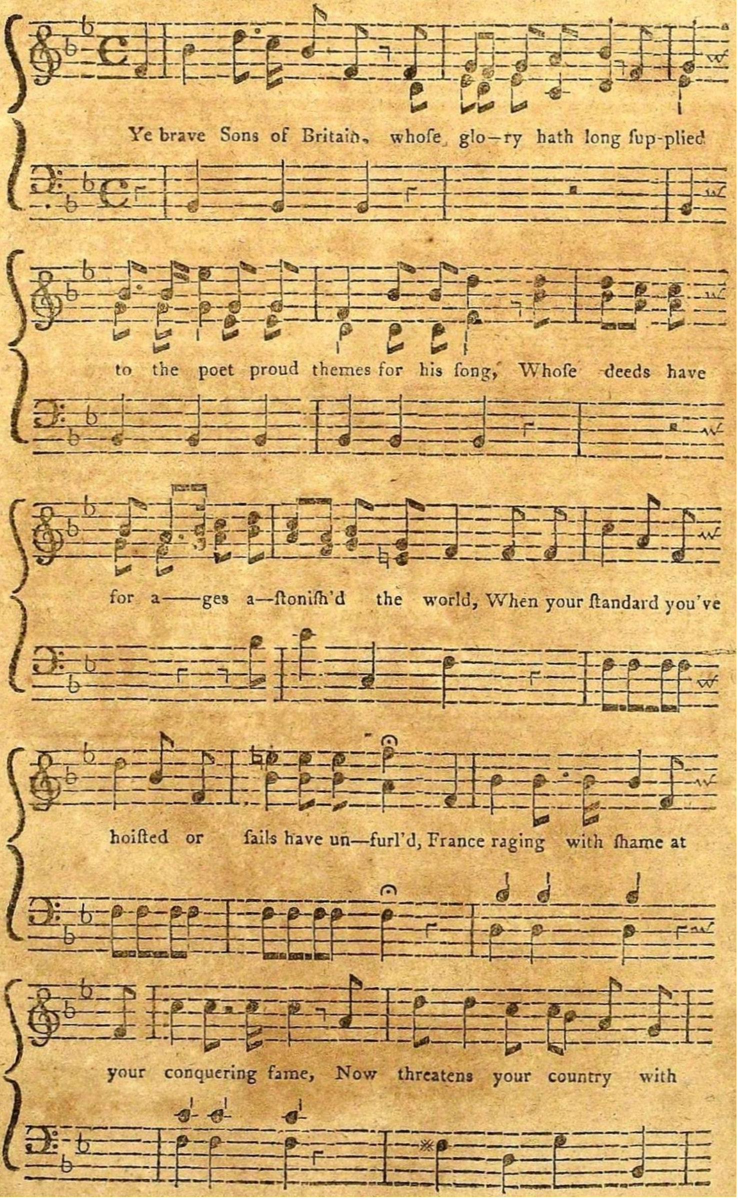
A LOYAL SONG,

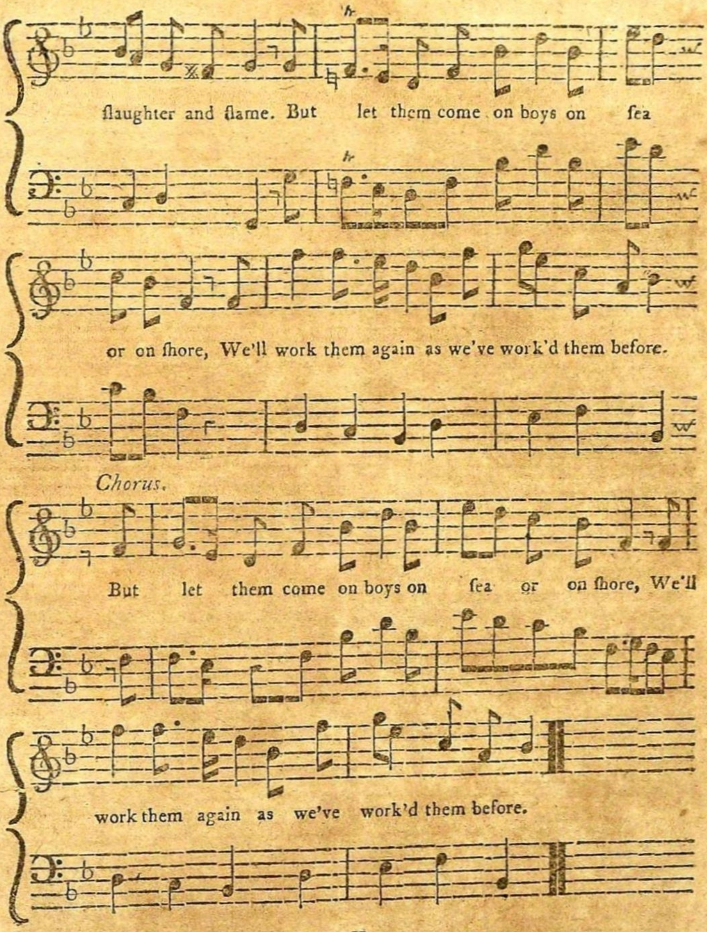
BY CAPTAIN MORRICE;

SET TO MUSIC BY SIR WILLIAM PARSONS,

Master and Conductor of his Majesty's Band.

Maestoso, but not too fast.





II.

Now fluſh'd with the blood of the ſlaves they have ſlain,
Theſe foes we ſtill beat ſwear they'll try us again;
But the more they provoke us, the more they will ſee,
'Tis in vain to forge chains for a Nation that's free:
All their rafts, and their floats, and their flat-bottom'd boats,
Shall not cram their French poiſon down Engliſhmen's throats.
So let them come on, &c.

III.

They hope by their falſhoods, their tricks, and alarms,
To ſplit us in factions, and weaken our arms;
For they know Britiſh hearts, while united and true,
No danger can frighten, no force can ſubdue:
Let 'em try ev'ry tool, ev'ry traitor, and fool,
But England, old England, no Frenchman ſhall rule.
So let 'em come on, &c.

IV.

How theſe ſavage Invaders to Man have behav'd,
We ſee by the countries they've robb'd and enſlav'd;

Where,

Where, masking their curse with blest Liberty's name,
They have starv'd 'em, and bound 'em in chains and in shame;
Then their traps they may set, we're aware of the net,
And in England, my hearties, no gudgeons they'll get.
So let them come on, &c.

V.

Ever true to our King, Constitution, and Laws,
Ever just to ourselves, ever staunch to our cause;
This land of our blessings, long guarded with care,
No force shall invade, Boys, no craft shall ensnare;
United, we'll stand firm in heart, firm in hand,
And those we don't sink, we'll do over at land. So let 'em come on, &c.

A TALE.

BY E. S. J.

AUTHOR OF WILLIAM AND ELLEN.

THE weans were playing roun the fire,
The nowte were coming thro the mire,
Up to the weam.
The lass was just gane in the byre,
That fetch'd them hame.
Mirk night was spreading out his wings
And darkness clad the face of things
Whan at the door
The noise o't in my lug still rings
'Twas sic a staw'r
It drave sae hard that nought cou'd bide
Baith hail and wind and snaw beside
That through my heart
It gard the piteous feelings glide
And made it smart,
While bending o'er the spewing reck,
My heart sae fou I scarce coud speak,
We pensive pain;
Three wand'ring beggars lift the sneck,
And straught eam ben—
They sat them i' the ingle nook,
When blith and cheersou grew their look,
And then they telt
A tale that gard my fancy's jook,
Thro' sorrow's belt—
I speerd o'them when they had done
What made them aye sae fou o'fun
Wha live by chance?
They gae me then the pleasant roun,
O' their life's dance.
"We beg aur way from door to door,
"And oft we bear the tempest's stoure,
"A' the lang day;
"At night we spend a pleasant hour,
"And crack away.
"For ev'ry time we meet together,
"Where aye were weel aquaint wi ither,
"Gaun to the market,
"Or gaun about we ken na whither,
"Unshod, unsarkit.
"Haw great the jay, how sweet the blessing
"O' friend wi friend in sweet caressing
"On pleasure's wing
"Where ev'ry ane is aye sae pressing
"To drink and sing.
"There we sit, and there we brause,
"The weary night we do carause,
"To mony a tale;
"To us the hedge-house fire still laws,
"Law frae the gale.
"And when our money's gane and spent,
"Nae ither use o't's ever kent,
"Ye scarce wad think it;
"For still we say, 'twas only lent,
"To us to chink it.
"Sae when its gane we quit the fair,
"And stroll about we ken na where,
"Wi staff and poke;
"We tak the road together mair,
"Wi blithsome look.
"And when we're tir'd we lay us doon,
"Or be it night or be it noon,
"Its just the same;
"For life and time will hae they're raun,
"And then we're gane.
"Therefore we us't as we think best,
"For what is life but just a jest
"While we can laugh.
"And when wi cares we are opprest,
"We fling them off.
"We wander thro' the driving shaur,
"And sing unto the tempest's staur,
"Thro' mud and mire;
"At night we spend the pleasant hour,
"At the cotter's fire.
"The toils of life mak resting sweet,
"And when we stay our weary feet,
"We crack and joke;
"Or in a kiln or byre be't
"Ar ingle nook.
"And since aur fortune is but sma
"It is enough; tho' nought av'a
"The less our care;
"We're never plagu'd wi land or law,
"Nor curst wi lear.
"To me that life seem'd best of ony
"And ev'ry day to them seem'd sunny,
"There was three o'them,
"I had nae hause, I had nae money,
"So I gaed wi them.
"And now I rove wi fancy sweet,
"And pleasure that is aye so great,
"I dance and sing,
"And crack wi ev'ry ane I meet,
"'Bout Courts and King."

E. S. J.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[*Continued from* Page 273.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

A NUMBER of private Bills were brought up from the House of Commons and read a first time.

The Earl of Moira rose, and having stated that he understood a noble Peer then near him had thrown out some observations tending to controvert what he had solemnly asserted before their Lordships on a former occasion, relative to the affairs of Ireland, and in such a way, as if it appeared he had it in his power completely to refute it; he had hitherto desisted from going farther into the subject until he saw him in his place: being then present, he thought it incumbent upon that noble Lord to come forward and speak explicitly on the subject.

The Earl of Hillsborough (Marquis of Downshire in Ireland) feeling himself called upon, rose and avowed his readiness to meet the noble Earl fully upon the subject in question; and would stake his credit upon the issue of the discussion: he would then repeat the tenor of what he advanced on a former night; which was, that whatever casual excesses might have been committed by the army in Ireland, they were never performed by the order of Government, nor did the latter afford its sanction to them in any shape.

Lord Grenville deprecated the farther discussion of the subject.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

The various Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Several private Bills were brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

The Earl of Carlisle rose, and apologized to their Lordships for taking that moment to remark upon a subject which was not before the House. After making a few remarks upon the progress of the French arms, and the critical state to which the Swiss were reduced, his Lordship expressed his hope that in some mode or other something might be done, before that free and once independent people were entirely crushed. He would then forbear offering any specific proposition upon the subject, but content himself with calling their Lordships' attention to the circumstance.

Lord Grenville observed, that no sort of apology was necessary on the part of the noble Earl for coming forward as he had done. The subject, undoubtedly, was not in a regular manner before Parliament; but he hoped, that on a future day, and that at no very great distance, the opportunity would arrive, when the subject could be regularly adverted to.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

The Earl of Dorchester (late Lord Milton) was sworn, and took his seat in consequence of the decease of his father, the late Earl.

The several Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

A Bill to revive certain expiring Laws, together with two private Bills, were presented from the House of Commons, and read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

Several Bills were read a third time, and passed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Defence of the Realm Bill, and thirty-five public and private Bills.

The various Bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages; and, after making some amendments with respect to the private business, the House adjourned for the Easter Recess.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

Lord Grenville brought down a Message from his Majesty, which was read by the Chancellor, relative to the increased preparation of the enemy, and the measures

meaſures neceſſary to be taken for the tranquillity and ſecurity of the realm.

[For the Meſſage, ſee the Proceedings of the Commons.]

Lord Grenville then roſe and moved, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return the thanks of that Houſe for his Majeſty's gracious communication, and to aſſure his Majeſty of the moſt effectual ſupport, in every meaſure calculated to enſure the ſecurity of the Crown, and the independence of the Nation."

The Addreſs was carried *nem. con.* and, upon the motion of Lord Grenville, ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty.

Lord Grenville then moved the firſt reading of an Act, to empower his Majeſty to ſecure and detain ſuch perſons as his Majeſty may ſuſpect of conſpiring againſt his Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

The Bill was then read a firſt and ſecond time, committed, read a third time and paſſed, and ſent to the Commons for their concurrence.

The Bills on the table then paſſed through the Committee.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the Bill for ſuſpending the *Habeas Corpus* Act.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

The Duke of Portland delivered a Meſſage from his Majeſty.

The Meſſage ſtated, that his Majeſty recommended to the Houſe to enable his Majeſty to advance to Ireland, from time to time, any ſum or ſums not exceeding two millions ſterling, proviſion for the intereſt and charges of the ſame being made by Ireland.

His Grace then moved an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

THE Bill for repealing the Clock and Watch Duty was read a firſt time. Ordered to be printed, and read a ſecond time to-morrow.

Mr. W. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majeſty to call out a part of the militia in Scotland. Leave given.

Mr. Huſkiſon, in the abſence of a Right Hon. Friend of his, gave notice, that to-morrow a motion would be made for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majeſty to direct that meaſures ſhould be taken to remove cattle, &c. from the ſea coaſt in caſe of invaſion, or for the uſe of his Majeſty's forces.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

Mr. Secretary Dundas roſe to move for leave to bring in a Bill for making more effectual proviſion for the ſecurity and defence of the realm, and for indemnifying perſons who may ſuffer in their property in caſe of emergency. In different parts of the country, he ſaid, regulations, ſimilar in principle to thoſe contained in the preſent meaſure, had been made by the Sheriffs and Lords Lieutenants of counties; but doubts had been entertained whether they had ſufficient power to carry their plan into effect: the object of the Bill he ſtated to be, to gain information of thoſe who would be ready, in their reſpective neighbourhoods, to co-operate with the regulars, and be placed in convenient poſitions; that no perſons might be induced to drive away live ſtock; to indemnify the proprietors for the ſtock uſed by the military; to indemnify land-owners for pieces of land appropriated for the erection of batteries; to enrol labourers to act, if neceſſary, as pioneers; to drive off cattle; to remove from village to village the aged, infirm, and deſtitute; and to veſt in the Lords Lieutenants power ſimilar to thoſe they poſſeſs with regard to the regular militia. There were perſons, however, in the country, whom it would be unſafe to truſt with arms: they muſt be watched. It was not, he ſaid, his wiſh to diſturb unanimity; but he was ſorry to remark, that there were perſons (few in number he hoped) who were not only inimical to the Conſtitution, but who, by a traitorous correſpondence, had proved their deſign to be, to eſtabliſh their ſyſtem on a French invaſion; he did not ſay that all who profeſſed themſelves to be advocates for Parliamentary Reform wiſhed to favour the ſchemes of the enemy, but many of thoſe with whom they were aſſociated wiſhed to carry their object by nefarious and treaſonable means. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpoſes above-mentioned.

General Tarleton declared his readineſs to give his ſupport to any meaſure that was

was calculated for the better ſecurity of the Country againſt foreign invaſion, at the ſame time he could not refrain from imputing all the dangers and difficulties to which we were expoſed to the miſconduct of Miniſters.

Mr. Nicholls gave it as his opinion, that Peace could not be accompliſhed without uniting Ireland to this country, by abandoning the ſyſtem of coercion and terror which had been adopted by the preſent Adminiſtration.

Mr Pitt ſaid, during the preſent reign conciliation had been uniformly purſued, but the word was proſtituted, if conceſſion was meant inſtead of vigour, to thoſe who were attempting to ſeparate Ireland from Great Britain, and who were deſirous to eſtabliſh in that country a Jacobin Republic, under the wing and protection of France. Conciliation to Ireland could only be by ſupporting lawful authority againſt the machinations of traitors.

Leave was then given, the Bill brought up, read the firſt time, ordered to be printed, and read a ſecond time to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

The Order of the Day being read for the ſecond reading of the National Defence Bill,

Mr. Pitt ſaid, the object of this meaſure having been ſo generally ſanctioned yeſterday by the Houſe, he ſhould not now enlarge upon the ſubject. If any Gentleman was diſpoſed to ſtate any objections, the Bill had been printed, and an opportunity would occur in the Committee. Expedition was neceſſary, and he ſhould propoſe that the Bill ſhould be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe to-morrow.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

Mr. Secretary Dundas ſtated to the Houſe, that in conſequence of ſuggeſtions from perſons moſt intereſted in the Bill for the better ſecurity of the country, he thought it right to propoſe that the Committee ſhould be poſtponed for one day; in conſequence of which Mr. Wilberforce's motion on the ſlave trade was deferred till Tueſday next.

Mr. Pitt ſaid, on Monday he intended to ſubmit certain propoſitions on a ſubject of great national importance, namely, for the redemption of the land-tax; and, in order that Gentlemen might have time to conſider a meaſure ſo new and important, he ſhould propoſe going into the Committee on Wedneſday, and taking the Report into conſideration on Thurſday, the laſt day before the receſs.

The Solicitor General brought up the Bill for continuing and amending the Alien Act, which was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Bill for enabling his Majeſty to provide for the defence of the country, Mr. S. Douglas in the chair,

Mr. Dundas brought up an amendment, propoſing that the perſons ſerving under this Bill ſhould not be under the age of 15, or above that of 60; which was agreed to. Mr. Dundas then brought up a clauſe, empowering his Majeſty to nominate officers, in caſe the Lords Lieutenants ſhould not have appointed a ſufficient number. Agreed to.

The Bill being read through, and agreed to by the Committee, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

Mr. Douglas brought up the Report of the Committee upon the Bill for providing more effectually for the defence of the kingdom.

Several new clauſes were propoſed by the Solicitor General and Mr. Dundas, which were agreed to.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

The National Defence Bill was read a third time and paſſed.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee, to conſider the Land Tax Bill,

Mr. Pitt ſaid, though much labour had been beſtowed upon the ſubject which he was about to introduce, yet it was not his intention now to call upon the Committee for an ultimate deciſion on the ſubject. With reſpect to the object of the meaſure, it was to invigorate public credit, to facilitate the means whereby we were to continue the ſtruggle with an implacable enemy, and to animate the ſpirits of the people, by ſhewing the extent of our reſources. His propoſition was to convert the Land Tax into a perpetual annuity, which ſhould be equally deſtined to the public ſervice, and in making this converſion to produce a large pecuniary advantage to the public. It was not, however, on this point that he ſhould lay the principal ſtreſs. He wiſhed, by diminiſhing the quantity of ſtock in the market, to remove the preſſure which of all others was moſt deeply felt.

 His

His first object was therefore to do away the depreciation of the public funds. This was, in his opinion, a clear and substantial measure of policy. On this principle Parliament had acted, in confining a large proportion of our supplies within the year. The expediency of that measure had been admitted. The resolutions he should propose were merely for the sanction of the Committee. He adverted to the æra of the Revolution, and stated, that the produce of the Land Tax had continued at the same rate of assessment for a century. The annual amount was about two millions sterling, which sum he proposed to commute for 80 millions at 3 per cent. stock, by selling the produce of the tax at 20 years purchase, and receiving stock in payment for it at par, instead of money. The stock being transferred, the interest on 80 millions, at 3 per cent. would produce 2,400,000l. Thus the present amount of the tax would be replaced with an increase of one fifth, or 400,000l. a year, as a saving to the public.

He then enumerated the various modes of redemption, observing a due proportion between landed and funded property. With respect to the landholders the case would be this: If a person bought stock at the present price of 50l. it would cost 2000l. and he would thus have redeemed his tax at twenty years purchase. Should he pay 52½ per cent. for the stock, it would cost 2100l. or twenty-one years purchase, his profit would be 900l.; at 55, twenty-two years purchase; 57½, twenty-three years purchase; 60, twenty-four years purchase; and so on, even to 75, which would be thirty years purchase. It would be, Gentlemen would perceive, optional to the landholders to redeem their tax at twenty years purchase, delivering stock in payment for it at 50l.

Having gone through the scale with much perspicuity, the Right Hon. Gentleman stated the question to be, whether 20 years purchase was a sufficient temptation to purchase, and next, whether the proportions were fairly made out. To him twenty years purchase appeared a very desirable bargain. After going very much into detail upon collateral points, he concluded by moving a string of Resolutions founded on his statement.

Lord Sheffield gave it as his opinion, that the present was the most unjust and oppressive measure that ever was brought into that House. His Lordship asked how it was possible for persons to redeem the Land Tax, when he could with difficulty raise money to pay the assessed taxes.

Mr. Tierney objected to several parts of the measure, and particularly to the making annual taxes perpetual, and permanent taxes annual. He also objected to the measure as unconstitutional.

After a few more remarks the House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Wednesday; and the Resolutions were, on motion, ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

Mr. Wilberforce, in pursuance of notice, rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill "for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, at a time to be limited." Notwithstanding the numerous attempts he had made to accomplish this object, and the ill success that had attended his exertions, he came once more to call most solemnly upon the House to be faithful to its own Resolution of the 3d of May 1792, which was, "That *from* and *after* the 1st of May 1796, the Slave Trade should be abolished." This was not a hasty decision; it was the result of ample discussion and mature deliberation; and though every principle of justice, humanity, and policy concurred, that Resolution never had been carried into effect. Having enlarged upon the state of slavery in the West Indies, he proceeded to remark upon the dreadful atrocities perpetrated in Africa, in order to secure a sufficient supply for the West Indies, where, he was sorry to say, these enormities were regarded merely as mercantile transactions. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for abolishing the Slave Trade at a period to be limited, and also that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider the said question.

The motion being read from the chair,

Mr. Pitt, in a short and energetic speech, supported the motion.

Sir W. Young and Mr. Henniker Major opposed the motion.

Mr. Fox made a very eloquent and argumentative speech in favour of the motion.

A division took place:—For Mr. Wilberforce's motion, 83; against it, 87. Majority, 4.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

The Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a Bill for preventing the mischief arising from the printing and publishing

lishing of newspapers, and for regulating the printing in other respects. One object was the better to prevent the printing of newspapers on unstamped paper. 2. To prevent the exportation of unstamped papers. And 3. To prohibit the exportation of stamped papers to countries with which we are at war.

Mr. Sheridan said, in this measure he could foresee the commencement, or rather the continuance of a system that had been acted upon for some time past. He wished to be understood that he viewed any invasion of the liberty of the Press of this kind with great jealousy, and should reserve himself to a future opportunity to state his objections at large.

Mr. Pitt gave notice of his intention to open the Budget on the 20th of April.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to consider in a Committee the Resolution on the Land Tax Redemption Bill, after a debate of some length a division took place on the motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair, when there appeared for it 105; against it 13.

Mr. Pitt moved that the Chairman should report progress, with a view to meeting at an early hour to-morrow, and going through the business.

The motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Resolutions respecting the Redemption of the Land Tax,

Mr. Pitt said, he rose merely to propose the reading of the several Resolutions, and to propose that the Report should be received as soon as possible after the recess; he mentioned Monday se'nnight as the day for the consideration of the Report.

After a great deal of repetition and desultory arguments, the Report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday se'nnight.

Mr. Wilberforce brought up the Bill for allowing Costs in cases of Misdemeanour, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday fortnight.

The Report of the Bill for abolishing certain Offices in the Customs was brought up, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday se'nnight.

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

The Ship Owners' Relief Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Order of the Day being read for considering the Report of the Committee respecting the Redemption of the Land Tax, the several Resolutions were read the first, and on the question being put for their being read the second time,

Mr. Hobhouse said, if this measure was likely to produce a sum of importance for the exigency of the country, exceptionable as it was in principle, he should agree to it; but when he considered that it was calculated to produce much mischief, and comparatively no good, he was determined to give it his decided negative. Its effect, if he might judge from the Resolutions, would not, till the expiration of five years, produce more than four hundred thousand pounds a year; a sum which might be exceeded by the abolition of certain sinecure places and pensions.

Mr. Pitt remarked, that the opposition of the Hon. Gentleman proceeded from his ignorance of the Resolutions. Besides the pecuniary aid, the measure, he stated at the opening, would be the means of raising the price of stocks, and retrieving our resources. If it succeeded, it would furnish us with fresh and progressive resources, as long as the contest might be continued by the obstinacy of the enemy. He stated the impropriety of proposing to prevent discussion, by opposing the present stage of the Resolutions, and concluded by expressing a wish that Gentlemen would not throw any obstacles in the way, at a moment when we ought to use every effort to relieve our embarrassments, and repel the common enemy.

Mr. Hobhouse said, his objections went so much to the principle of the measure, that it was not susceptible of any alterations or modifications that could remove them. He contended that by making the Land Tax permanent instead of annual, was relinquishing the constitutional check of Parliament against the encroachments of the Crown.

Mr. Ryder defended the measure with much warmth

Sir W. Pulteney objected to the Resolutions being read a second time. The price of the funds, he argued, must always depend upon the whole money in the country, and any attempts to raise the funds, without increasing that, would be ineffectual. In a constitutional point of view he deprecated the measure, and contended, that it required the Commons to give up a real for a nominal controul on the Executive Government.

The

The Resolutions were then read a second time, and a Bill or Bills ordered to be brought in, in pursuance thereto.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

The Report of the amended Amendments on the Assessed Tax Bill was brought up. Several additional amendments were proposed and adopted; the principal of which was, that horses used in voluntary corps shall not be liable to the duty. It was proposed, that horses not *used* should also be exempt from the duty, which was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who urged the necessity of extending, at the present conjuncture, rather than diminishing the operation of this measure. The Report was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time.

Mr. Rose moved, "That the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Finance should be deferred to this day se'nnight."

Mr. Hobhouse remarked, that this subject had been repeatedly postponed, and desired to know the reason.

Mr. Rose assured the Hon. Gentleman that the subject had been repeatedly postponed on account of the Spirits' and Hawkers' Bills not being ready; there was no reluctance on the part of the Ministers to meet the discussion; the delay proceeded from a wish to ascertain whether the regulations respecting Spirits and Hawkers ought to be persisted in, or not.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

A variety of accounts were presented from the Custom-House relative to the Slave Trade, which were ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Report of the Consolidated Tax Bill.

The amendments were read, and several additional ones proposed.

The clause enjoining that no goods shall be seized under an execution by any creditor, without a previous undertaking to pay the duties to the Crown, produced a conversation of some length.

Sir W. Pulteney, Mr. Jolliffe, and Sir M. W. Ridley, maintained that this provision precluded the right of the landlord, and so far changed the existing law of the land.

It was argued on the other side, that it was necessary to prevent collusion, that the principle was recognized already, and that at a period when the nation was threatened with invasion, it was not unreasonable to give the claims of the State a preference to those of individuals.

On the question that the clause stand part of the Bill, a division took place; for the clause 40; against it 33. Majority 7.

Mr. Jolliffe proposed as an addition, "Provided that the landlord shall not be prevented from his right of distraining," which was agreed to.

The Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he should defer the opening of the Budget in the Committee of Ways and Means, from Friday to this day se'nnight.

Mr. Secretary Dundas gave notice of his intention to bring forward to-morrow a motion for the augmentation of officers in the militia, in consequence of the drafts from the Supplementary corps; and also to propose some regulations respecting the yeomanry cavalry.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

Mr. Secretary Dundas, in conformity to notice, rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better dividing the different militia corps into regiments, battalions, and companies; for augmenting the number of field and other officers; and for making other arrangements in the militia and supplementary militia. In opening the provisions of this Bill, Mr. Dundas adverted to the Act of the present session, for enabling persons enrolled in the supplementary corps to enlist in the regular regiments; whence it was in the power of the Lord Lieutenant to reclaim many of them, from their having enlisted before the Bill passed. As they were usefully employed, however, where they were, it was his intention to propose that they should continue in their present situation. In order to augment the number of officers, who, from the late levies, bore no proportion to the men, he should give officers who had served in the East India Company's service an opportunity of contributing to the general defence of the country. He then moved as above, and leave was given, and a Bill ordered.

Mr. Pitt brought up the Land Tax Redemption Bill, which was read the first, and ordered to be read the second time on Monday next.

On the question, that the Consolidated Assessed Taxes Bill be now read a third time,

Sir W. Pulteney urged the propriety of

of delay. The Bill, he said, would produce so much litigation, and subject every householder in the kingdom to so many penalties, that it would require a professional education to avoid them.

Mr. Rose said, it had been discovered that such gross and palpable evasions had been practised in the returns of the Horse Duty, that not half the horses in some counties had been returned. In consequence of those evasions, and to facilitate the collection by parochial officers, penalties had been superadded, similar to those under the management of the Commissioners of Excise.

Sir W. Pulteney moved, that instead of *now*, "Tuesday next" should be inserted.

Mr. Pitt, wishing the measure to be thoroughly understood, professed his readiness to second the motion, and suggested the propriety of printing the Bill.

The motion was agreed to, as was the motion for printing the Bill.

The Solicitor General moved, "That the order for the commitment of the Alien Bill should be postponed to Tuesday next."

Mr. Jones deprecated the delay. The House, he said, would recollect what he said some time ago on the suspicious conduct of the Emigrants, and the danger of delaying the adoption of strong measures respecting them.

The Solicitor General said, the delay was occasioned by the importance of the subject, and the necessity of procuring proper information. It must be obvious that in providing for our own security, it was our duty not to injure others.

On the report of a Committee of the whole House, a Bill was ordered for the encouragement of the British herring fishery.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

Mr. Secretary Dundas brought down a Message from his Majesty, which, after alluding to the avowed design of the enemy to attempt the invasion of his Majesty's dominions, and adverting to the correspondence with our enemies, carried on by traitors in this country, states it to be his Majesty's intention to call out the whole of the provisional cavalry and supplementary militia, and recommends the adoption of such further measures as may enable the Executive Government to defeat the wicked machinations of the disaffected.

The Address being read, which was, as usual, an affirmation of the Message, and the question being put,

Mr. Sheridan said, it was impossible for any one, who considered the present alarming situation of the country, to suppose that he rose for the purpose of opposing the motion. Whatever measure was brought forwards, which had for its object to render our situation more secure, and enable us to repel, with greater facility, the attempts of our enemy, would meet with his warmest support, and in so acting, he conceived he did but do his duty. The times demanded the most animated exertions. He rejoiced to see that that spirit was at length rising, and he wished, if he could, to awaken and rouse it to its utmost extent. He allowed he was the political enemy of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt). He had as unalterable an attachment to his Hon. Friend (Mr. Fox): but he should think himself the meanest of wretches, if, either from motives of enmity, of prejudice, or of apprehension, he was for a moment to hesitate to lend his best assistance to repel any foreign enemy from our shores.

The Speaker then put the question upon the Address, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

The Solicitor General moved for leave to bring in a Bill for preventing the payment of any debts, &c. to persons residing in Switzerland, and for various other purposes. Leave was given.

A Message from the Lords was delivered, stating that their Lordships had agreed to a Bill to arrest and detain such persons as his Majesty may suspect of conspiring against his Person and Government.

Mr. Dundas moved that the Bill be read a first time.

Mr. Sheridan said, he was extremely sorry, after what he had said, to be under the necessity of opposing this measure. If the suspension of the Habeas Corpus was justified merely upon the ground of the threatened invasion, he should not have opposed it; but when they put it upon the ground of Traitorous Societies existing in this country, he could not agree to it without more specific proof.

The House then divided: for the motion 183; against it 5. Majority 178.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, Lord Hawkesbury in the chair, on the duration of the suspension.

Mr. Tierney moved to leave out the words

words "the 1st of Febrüary," and to insert the words "the 1st of November, or within 10 days after the meeting of the next Session of Parliament."

The Committee then divided: for the amendment 14; against it 113. Majority 99.

The Bill then went through the Committee, was read a third time, and passed.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

The Black Rod summoned the attendance of the House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read for giving the Royal Assent to such Bills as had passed both Houses. The Speaker, accompanied by the Members present, went accordingly. On their return, the Speaker acquainted the House, that the Royal Assent had been given to the Bill for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and to an Inclosure Bill.

The Bill to prevent the Transmission of Money to Switzerland during the present War was committed for Monday.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply to consider various accounts from the public offices.

The Secretary at War moved, that a sum not exceeding 1,351,391l. 19s. 3d. should be granted to his Majesty, for the Extraordinaries of the Army, from December 24, 1796, to December 24, 1797, and not provided for by Parliament.

Several other sums were likewise voted, after which the several Resolutions were read and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, that the Land Tax Redemption Bill be now read a second time,

Mr. Jolliffe opposed the principle of the Bill; and, in order to give more time for consideration, moved, that instead of *now, this day fortnight* should be inserted.

A division took place, when there appeared for the original motion, ayes 153; noes 38.

The Bill was then read a second time and ordered to be committed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Alien Bill,

The Solicitor General explained the nature of the clauses he meant to bring up. One was to oblige persons taking in foreigners to lodge, to return a list of their names, &c. 2. To give the power of taking such aliens into custody, as it might be deemed dangerous to send out of the country. And 3. To prevent their landing without previous permission.

The duration of the Bill was fixed to the 1st of August 1800, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

The Report was brought up, ordered to be further considered on Friday, and in the interval to be printed.

Mr. Pitt brought up a Message from the King, similar to the one delivered to the House of Lords on April 23d.

Ordered to be referred to the Committee of Supply.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means to consider of the Supply,

The following sums were voted on the motion of the Secretary at War, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For the maintenance of Chelsea hospital	216,167	4	3
For the out-pensioners of ditto	26,547	17	6
For pensions to the widows of commissioned officers	12,904	15	3
For military roads in Scotland	4,500	0	0
For the Provisional Cavalry	130,000	0	0
For the Volunteer Corps	350,000	0	0
Supplementary Militia	2,323,708	0	0
For the expences of the Barrack-Master General's department	520,717	0	0
For Foreign Corps	226,083	0	0
Convicts at home	3,338	0	0
Printing journals, &c.	1,250	0	0
Supplies before voted, with additions.			
Navy	13,448,000	0	0
Army (exclusive of the above)	10,112,000	0	0
Extraordinaries	271,000	0	0
Ordnance	1,393,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	680,000	0	0

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, alluding to his statement before Christmas, said it would probably be in the recollection of the Committee, that he then estimated the probable expences at twenty-five million and a half. It was a great satisfaction to state, that what he had now to lay before the Committee was so plain and intelligible, that he should not occupy much time in explaining the difference between this and the former statement. After a period of six months a sum of 28,490,000l. was found requisite for the supplies of the year, differing

differing about three million beyond the original estimate, the greater part of which difference had been occasioned and rendered unavoidable by the increased activity of the enemy.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Pitt said, the sum which was the loan of this country, and for which taxes were to be devised, was	£. 15,000,000
The interest to be provided was	763,000
The sum total to be provided for was	28,140,000

He then stated his Ways and Means to provide for this as follows:

Land and Malt	£. 2,750,000
Assessed Taxes, including the sum reserved for the deficiency of grants of last year, and the voluntary contributions	7,500,000
Lottery	200,000
From the Bank, by Exchequer Bills	3,000,000
Loan	15,000,000
Total	£. 28,490,000

The next topic to which he called the attention of the Committee was the terms of the Loan. The favourable terms on which the Loan had been negotiated, he attributed to the sale of the Land Tax, and the confidence the people of England placed in themselves, and their determination to be safe from the attempts of the enemy. The total he stated to be 8l. 5s. for every 100l.

Having taken a review of the Unfunded Debt from the commencement of the War to the present period, he said he saw no necessity for funding the Navy Debt Bill till the moment of Peace.—And proceeded to state

THE NEW TAXES.

The first article was the imposition of an additional 2s. 6d. per bushel on salt. The pressure on the lower order of the people, he conceived, would be very little felt, as he understood the consumption in a poor family did not exceed half a bushel a year. When they considered how particularly they had been exempted from the operation of other taxes, and how heavily they pressed upon the higher, who, perhaps, did not enjoy a greater portion of domestic comfort, and above all, how much they were interested to keep out the French, who had uniformly duped and plundered the lower orders, they would not, he was persuaded, think they were harshly treated. The produce he took at 502,000l. The second article was a duty of 5 per cent. on the *higher* kinds of tea. This, he said, would exempt the lower sort of people, as it was not intended that the additional duty should attach on any which sold *below* 2s. 6d. per lb. The produce he estimated at 111,000l. The third was not an article of consumption; it was interwoven with the habits of men, not a necessary of life, and he could not properly call it a luxury; it was a tax on the use of armorial bearings. He was afraid he should incur the censure of having become a convert to the levelling system, but he was persuaded that it would rather be felt that he set a real value on those devices, and so far from thinking them a reproach, he considered them as the most important link in the chain of society. Viewing them in this light, he hoped no person would object to pay a tax to oppose an enemy who would destroy those family distinctions.

He proposed that every housekeeper, having armorial bearings painted on a carriage, should pay an annual tax of two guineas; a person not keeping a carriage, but being a housekeeper, having arms on a seal or plate, should pay one guinea; and a person not being a housekeeper, for using family arms on a seal, should pay half a guinea. This he calculated would produce 150,000l. which added to the former sums, would amount to 763,000l. the sum required.

He then took a summary review of the whole statement; hoped the taxes would be adequate, and founded on such a plan as would give reason to suppose they would be productive. If they proved satisfactory, the House would perform their duty by acceding to the Resolutions which he read.

Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Pitt, Sir W. Pulteney, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Jolliffe, said each a few words, after which the Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on Thursday.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 2.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, from Captain Sir J. B. Warren, of his Majesty's ſhip Canada, to Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. has been received at this office.

Canada, Plymouth Sound, March 30.

MY LORD,

I BEG leave to inform your Lordſhip, that on the 22d inſt. at ſeven A.M. the Anſon having diſcovered a ſail in the Eaſt quarter, which appeared a large frigate, I made the ſignal for a general chace, and continued the purſuit, with variable winds, until half paſt twelve at midnight, when Captain Stopford, in the Phaeton, brought her to action. The enemy endeavoured to eſcape into the river Garonne, but ſtruck upon the Olive Rocks, near the Cordovan Light Houſe; ſhe was left by moſt of her crew who had previouſly thrown her guns overboard. The ſhip being bilged, and having otherwiſe ſuffered much, it is probable, from the ſituation ſhe remained in, it will not be eaſy to get her off.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN WARREN.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Queen, in Port Royal Harbour, Jan. 6, 1798.

SIR,

HAVING yeſterday received a letter from Captain Ricketts, of his Majeſty's ſhip Magicienne, giving an account of his having, with the ſhips under his command, attacked and captured the veſſels therein mentioned, in Guadilla Bay, in the iſland of Porto Rico, and under the protection of the enemy's forts, I tranſmit herewith a copy of the ſaid letter for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, who I am confident will with me highly approve of his gallant conduct, as well as that of the Captains, Officers, ſeamen, and marines, under his command.

I am, &c.

H. PARKER.

La Magicienne, off the Iſle of Zachu,
SIR, *Dec. 28, 1797.*

HAVING received information that ſeveral brigs and ſchooners belonging to the enemy were in Guadilla Bay, in the Iſland of Porto Rico, I proceeded there with the King's ſhips La Magicienne, Regulus, and Diligence. On the 27th, at noon, we anchored cloſe abreaſt of the forts, and, after an hour and a half cannonading, captured every veſſel under their protection. To Captain Carthew I am indebted for the gallant and able ſupport that I on this occaſion met with, as well as upon many others ſince the Regulus has been under my orders. Captain Mends, who commanded the boats that took poſſeſſion of the veſſels, executed that ſervice much to his honour and highly to my approbation. Indeed every officer and man belonging to the ſquadron is fully entitled to my beſt thanks and praiſes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. H. RICKETTS.

[Then follows a liſt of ſix wounded; a liſt of veſſels captured, amounting to one privateer of 9 guns, one ſhip, three brigs, and one ſchooner; and another Letter from Vice-Admiral Parker, ſtating the capture of a French corvette, of 14 guns and 110 men, by his Majeſty's ſhips Severn and Pelican.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 10.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Gunter, of his Majeſty's Sloop Nautilus, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Sea, April 4, 1798.

I BEG you will be pleaſed to acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that at noon this day, 12 leagues to the eaſtward of Scarborough, with the convoy and Narciſſus cutter in company, I fell in with two French privateers, a brig and a ſchooner, and, after chace of ſix hours, I came up with and captured the brig, which proves to be the Legere, three days from Dunkirk, with 10 guns on board, pierced for 16, and 60 men. On my getting near them they parted, when I made the Narciſſus's ſignal to chace the ſchooner, but without ſucceſs, as ſhe eſcaped by ſuperior ſailing.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Falmouth, April 7, 1798.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ship Cleopatra arrived here this day. By the inclosed letter from Captain Pellew, their Lordships will be informed of his having captured L'Emilie, of 16 guns and 110 men.

Cleopatra, Falmouth, April 6.

SIR,

I HAVE to request you will inform the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, after separation from Sir Edward Pellew, agreeable to his orders, I had the good fortune, on the 26th ult. at half past two in the morning, to discover a ship standing to the northward, and immediately gave chace, and in an hour and a half came along-side, and after giving her all our larboard guns, she struck, and proved to be the Emilie French ship privateer, en razée; a very fast sailer, from L'Orient, mounting 16 six pounders, and two brass twelves, manned with 110 men, out 39 days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ISRAEL PELLEW.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. of his Majesty's Ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Falmouth, April 5.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ship Cambrian anchored in this port to-day, blown in by the late gales.

I have the pleasure to inclose a letter from Captain Legg, giving an account of his having captured two privateers, and retaken an American ship.

Cambrian, at Sea, March 27.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I have this day captured Le Cæsar, a French ship privateer, of 16 guns and 80 men, belonging to St. Maloes, and 35 days from Brest.

On the 21st, in company with his Majesty's ship Cleopatra, I recaptured the William Penn, of Philadelphia.

I remain, &c.

ARTHUR K. LEGGE.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c.

Cambrian, at Sea, March 30.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I have this day captured Le Pont de Lodi, French ship privateer, of 16 guns and 102 men; she was five days from Bourdeaux, on her first cruize (being quite a new vessel) and had not taken any thing.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR LEGGE.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c.

Prince of Wales, Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, Dec. 15, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that Captain Western, in his Majesty's ship Tamer, has captured the under-mentioned privateers belonging to Guadaloupe, and sent them into this Bay. The first was taken the 4th inst. the latter the 7th, a few leagues to windward of Barbadoes.

Le Dragon schooner, of 12 guns and 80 men.

Le Dix-huit de Fructidor sloop, of 10 guns and 75 men.

These vessels are fast sailers, and were well equipped; the former had taken an American brig, which was recaptured by the Tamer. The latter had been out five days and taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Jan. 4, 1798.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that Captain Potty, in his Majesty's ship Alfred, captured the 16th ult. off Martinique, La Decidée, French privateer schooner, belonging to Guadaloupe, of 10 guns and 89 men, which he sent to this Bay. She had been out three days, but had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Feb. 9, 1798.

SIR,

I HEREWITH enclose, for the information of their Lordships, a letter addressed to me from Captain Mainwaring, of his Majesty's ship La Babet, relative to the capture of the French privateer schooner La Desirée, by the boats of that ship, under the direction of Lieutenant Samuel Pym, who performed

formed the ſervice with great gallantry and good conduct.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

His Majeſty's Ship Babet, off Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Jan. 17, 1798.

SIR,

IT is with great pleaſure I acquaint you, that Lieutenant Pym, of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, yeſterday afternoon captured (in the pinnace the launch following), after a moſt deſperate reſiſtance, the French Republican ſchooner La Deſirée, mounting ſix carriage guns, and having on board 46 men. I diſcovered her in the morning, half way between Martinique and Dominique, ſtanding towards me; ſoon after the wind died away, and ſhe, having made us out diſtinctly, took to her ſweeps, and rowed off, which Lieutenant Pym obſerving, in the handſomeſt manner volunteered attacking her in the boats. To this I alone conſented, from the knowledge I had of his reſolution and good conduct on former occaſions. I hope you will be of opinion that he merited the confidence placed in him, with every encomium I can beſtow, when you know that the two boats contained but 24 men; that he was three leagues from the ſhip, and had been rowing four hours before he got within reach of their cannon, from which they kept up an inceſſant firing till he boarded. He reports, that the Officers and men under him behaved with the greateſt coolneſs and intrepidity. I am ſorry to add, that we loſt a very valuable ſeaman, and had five wounded; amongſt the latter, a Mr. Aſlinhurſt, a young Gentleman of very promiſing expectations, and a volunteer on the occaſion. The enemy had three killed and 15 badly wounded. She had been out ſix days from Guadaloupe, had taken one American brig from St. Vincent bound to Boſton.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

JEM. MAINWARING.

Henry Harvey, Eſq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Feb. 19, 1798.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty's ſhip Matilda, Captain Mitford, captured the 19th ult. off Antigua, La Ceres, a French ſhip privateer, pierced for 14 guns, but mounting only 2, bound to Guadaloupe from St. Bartholomew's for her further equipment, with a cargo of pitch and tar, completely furniſhed, except in men and guns, having only 45 of the former on board when taken.

You will alſo be pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty's ſloop Zephyr, Captain Champion, captured the 8th inſt. off Deſeada, L'Eſpoire French privateer ſloop belonging to Guadaloupe, of 8 guns and 60 men. She had been out 16 days, but had not made any captures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. HARVEY.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Feb. 19, 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleaſure to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty's ſhip Alfred, Captain Totty, on the 16th inſt. captured off Guadaloupe Le Scipion French national corvette of 20 guns and 160 men. She was taken near the road of Baſſe Terre, within fire of the enemies batteries, which they opened on the Alfred, both with ſhot and ſhells; but by the exertions and good conduct of Captain Totty, ſhe was brought off, and without any damage to the ſhips.

This corvette has been for a conſiderable time about theſe Iſlands, and a very active cruizer, to the great annoyance of our trade.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Feb. 9, 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that the undermentioned French privateers belonging to Guadaloupe, have been captured and ſent into the different Iſlands, at the periods, and by the ſhips and veſſels of his Majeſty's ſquadron under my command, as againſt their ſeveral names expreſſed, and I have the pleaſure to add without having made any captures.

By La Concorde, Captain Barton, January 3, 1798, off St. Bartholomew's, La Caye du Pont ſchooner, of 16 guns and 129 men; ſailed from Guadaloupe the 1ſt with troops, for St. Martin's and St. Euſtatia—January 8, 1798, off Montſerratt, La Proſerpine ſchooner, of 8 guns and 82 men.

By

By the Lapwing, Captain Harvey, January 9, off Martinique, L'Intrique sloop, of 6 guns and 64 men.

By the Alfred, Captain Totty, January 20, 1798, to windward of Dominica, La Rencontre sloop, of 6 guns and 49 men.

By the Amphitrite, Captain Ekins, February 2, 1798, off St. Lucia, Le Battren Republican sloop, of 4 guns and 38 men.

Four small row-boats, armed with swivels, &c. have likewise been captured under the Islands, by the several cruizers, and sent into port.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) HENRY HARVEY.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

[Another Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey encloses a list of fourteen merchant ships captured, re-captured, or detained, by his Majesty's cruizers.]

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Earl St. Vincent, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, March 9, 1798.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE a letter from Lord Henry Paulett, Captain of his Majesty's ship Thalia, acquainting me with his having captured a brig and schooner, Spanish privateers; another from Captain Hood, of the Zealous, giving an account of his taking the Dragon (formerly a French frigate), from Buenos Ayres, with a valuable cargo; and I desire you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that El Pid, a ship with a similar lading, which sailed in company with the last-mentioned, was captured on the 20th ult. by Lieutenant Worth, of his Majesty's hired cutter the Stag.

I am, Sir, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Thalia, March 6, 1798.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 27th of February, being 40 leagues N. W. of Lisbon, after a chace of six hours, I captured the Spanish schooner San Josef, mounting six guns and ten swivels, with 40 men on board: she sailed from Villa Nuova the 15th of February, and had taken nothing. And on the 4th of March, at sun-rise, being off the rock of Lisbon, I discovered a brig in shore, which I gave chace to, and at nine arrived up with her, when she proved to be the Victoria Spanish brig, of 14 guns and 10 swivels: she took an English brig in ballast the day before off St. Ube's, and sent her into that port.

I am, &c.

H. PAULETT.

To the Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent, &c.

Zealous, off the Tagus,

MY LORD, *March 5, 1798.*

I LOST sight of the Culloden on the 27th ult. off Cape St. Vincent, by chacing a cutter to the N. W. The following day, standing to the Southward, a sail was discovered West by South; on the 1st instant, made her sail out to be suspicious; in the evening it became almost calm, and a possibility of her escape if it came on bad weather or foggy. I sent the launch and barge with the First and Second Lieutenants of the Zealous towards her, she having before dark hoisted Spanish colours. By the judicious attack of the boats in the night, they obliged her to strike before the Zealous came within shot. She proved to be a Spanish merchant ship, named the Dragon, of 600 tons, 8 guns, and 45 men, four months from MonteVideo, for Cadiz, with a valuable cargo. Her being a bad sailer, and the wind holding to the East, I thought it my duty to see her safe to the Bar of Lisbon.

SAM. HOOD.

Earl St. Vincent, &c.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Earl St. Vincent, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Coast of Portugal, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Ville de Paris, in the Tagus, March 22, 1798.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, letters from the Commanders of his Majesty's sloops Speedy and King's Fisher, acquainting me with their further success in capturing separately two of the enemy's privateers, Le Lynx, a French ship, pierced for eighteen guns, by the latter, and San José Spanish lugger, by the former.

I am, &c.

ST. VINCENT.

Speedy, River Tagus, March 18,

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's sloop Speedy captured, on the 15th inst. 20 leagues West of Cape Mondego, the San José, alias El Gavelan, Spanish lugger privateer,

of

of 6 carriage guns and 48 men; out from Vigo three days; not made any ures.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. DOWNMAN.

Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent, K. B.

King's Fisher, in the Tagus,
MY LORD, *March 18.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that, on the 15th instant, Oporto bearing S. E. by E. distant forty leagues, I fell in with, and after a chace of three hours captured, Le Lynx, copper-bottomed ship privateer, pierced for 18, but mounting only 10 guns, four pounders, and 70 men: she had been six days from Rochelle, but had not made any capture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHA. H. PIERREPONT.

Admiral Earl St. Vincent, K. B.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 14.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, stating the capture of two French privateers; a letter from Admiral Peyton, stating the capture of one French privateer; and a letter from Captain Thomas Campbell, stating the capture of one French privateer, and re-capture of three brigs.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 16.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Sir Henry Trollope, stating the burning of a small French brig, and capture of a French privateer.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 24.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, inclosing a list of eleven armed vessels, with several schooner-rigged row-boats, taken and destroyed by his Majesty's cruizers.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 28.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Royal George, at Sea, the 22d inst.

SIR,

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that L'Hercule, of 74 guns, was taken by his Majesty's ship Mars last night.

The inclosed copy of a letter from Lieutenant Butterfield will best shew to their Lordships the spirit and judgment manifested on this occasion. No praise of mine can add one ray of brilliancy to the distinguished valour of Captain Alexander Hood, who carried his ship nobly into battle, and who died of the wounds he received in supporting the just cause of his country. It is impossible for me not to sincerely lament his loss, as he was an honour to the service, and universally beloved; he has fallen gloriously, as well as all those who are so handsomely spoken of by Lieutenant Butterfield. I have appointed him to the command of L'Hercule, to carry her into port, and I have given a temporary appointment to Captain James George Shirley to command the Mars, and Lieutenant George White, First of the Royal George, to command the Megæra. Lieutenant Henry Combe, the Second, will deliver to you this dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Mars, at Sea, April 22.

MY LORD,

I BEG leave to acquaint your Lordship, that the ship chased by his Majesty's ship Mars yesterday, per signal, endeavoured to escape through the Passage du Raz, but the tide proving contrary, and the wind easterly, obliged her to anchor at the mouth of that Passage, which afforded Captain Hood the opportunity of attacking her, by laying her so close alongside as to unhinge some of the lower deck ports, continuing a very bloody action for an hour and a half, when she surrendered.

I lament being under the necessity of informing your Lordship, that his Majesty has, on this occasion, lost that truly brave man, Captain Hood, who was wounded in the thigh late in the conflict, and expired just as the enemy's ship had struck her colours. This ship proves to be L'Hercule, of 74 guns and 700 men, her first time at sea, from L'Orient, to join the Brest fleet.

I cannot sufficiently commend the bravery and good conduct of the surviving officers and men, who merit my warmest thanks: I must particularly recommend to your Lordship's notice Mr. Southey, the signal midshipman.

Lieutenant Argles and Ford are the only officers wounded. Captain Hood, and Captain White of the Marines, are killed. Lieutenant Argles, though badly wounded, never quitted the deck.

From a number of the people being with

with Lieutenant Bowker, in charge of the prize, I cannot at present inform your Lordship the exact number of killed and wounded; but from the best information circumstances afford, I think about 30 killed, and as many wounded, most of them dangerously.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. BUTTERFIELD.

Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

[It appears also, by a letter from Admiral Lord Bridport of the 21st inst. that his Majesty's ship Jason had captured, on the preceding day, a new gun brig, named L'Arrogant, carrying 6 long 24 pounders and 92 men.]

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[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

VIENNA.

THE conduct of the Republican General Bernadotte, as well as those attached to his suite, had been marked by an uncommon degree of insolence ever since they arrived at Vienna. Their general language respecting the Emperor and the Austrian Government was indecent and undisguised. Soon after Bernadotte's arrival at Vienna, he imitated the conduct of Buonaparte at Rome, by demanding that the quarter of the city wherein he resided should be free, and that all Frenchmen living in Vienna should be amenable to him only for their conduct. But the Austrian Government, less acquiescing than the weak and pliant Government of the Pope, repeatedly refused this application.

On the 13th of April 1796, the mass of the population of Vienna had voluntarily arrayed themselves in arms, to defend their city, and the palace and person of their Monarch against the attack of the French army, then supposed to be on its full march towards Vienna. The Emperor had received it with gratitude and delight—it had been acknowledged and recorded in the public acts of the Government, and its anniversary was to be celebrated with ceremonies of civil pomp and religious solemnity.

On the evening of this day, and during the ferment of these sentiments among the populace, for the first time was the *tri-coloured Flag* displayed in triumph on the balcony of the *French Ambassador's* hotel.

The flag was hoisted a little before sunset; and the report of this circumstance suddenly spreading, produced murmurs of discontent among the populace, and occasioned their assembling in small groups in the different streets. One of the Chief Commissioners of the Police immediately waited upon the Ambassador, and pressed him to order the flag to be removed, declaring that the people were so exasperated, that it was impossible to answer for the consequences, if it were suffered to remain. The Ambassador received him with great haughtiness, and putting his hand upon his sword, announced his determination to defend the flag, which was hoisted in consequence of orders from the Directory, to the last extremity.

The populace, in the mean time, were approaching in great crouds to the house of the Ambassador. They demanded, by loud and repeated cries, that it should be taken down, and at length proceeded to assail the house with stones, by which all the windows were soon destroyed. The loudest acclamations of loyalty and attachment to the Emperor were heard on all sides, accompanied with the strongest expressions of execration and detestation of the French. A small picket of cavalry, with some infantry, soon arrived, but they were unable to overcome the violence of the people. A boy, assisted by those who were next to the hotel, mounted to the balcony, and pulled down the flag, which was instantly torn, and the standard, to which it was attached, was burnt.

The resentment of the people, however, put in motion, did not stop here. They burst open the gate of the hotel, threatening in the most violent language to sacrifice the Ambassador and all his Suite to their vengeance. They demolished every thing that they found on the ground floor of the hotel. They laid hold of two of the Ambassador's carriages, and dragged them, the one to a neighbouring square, and the other to the court of the palace, and broke them in pieces. While they were thus employed, a considerable detachment of military arrived, and availing themselves of the absence of the mob, occupied the entrances into the street in which the Ambassador's house is situated, and prevented their return.

Early in the evening M. Bernadotte wrote to Baron Thugut, to inform him of the insult offered to him, and to demand protection. M. de Degelmann was immediately dispatched to him, with orders to express the concern with which the Austrian Government had learned the disturbance that had taken place, and to assure him, that an adequate number of

of troops was already detached to protect him.

In the beginning of the tumult, the Ambassador invited the Ministers of the Powers in alliance with France, to visit him at his house. The Spanish Ambassador and Dutch Minister, the former by his secretary, the latter in writing, expressed their concern that the state of their health did not permit them to leave their rooms at so late an hour.

In the morning they both waited upon him, when he declared his intention to quit Vienna. Shortly after, his first secretary was dispatched with a letter to the Emperor, containing the following requisitions as conditions of his continuing at Vienna:

1st, The dismissal of the Minister Thugut.

2dly, The immediate and exemplary punishment of the Chief of the Police, and of the Commanding Officer of the Military.

3dly, The establishment of the Privileged Quarter in the City of Vienna (already required and refused) for the French Mission, and its Compatriots.

4thly, That the Emperor should repair, at his own expence, the flag and flagstaff, and the picture of the French arms.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that the whole of these demands were peremptorily refused. Upon which Bernadotte quitted Vienna, denouncing vengeance against the Austrians, and threatening to return, and punish upon the spot, the outrage upon the dignity of the GREAT NATION!!!

AMERICA.

March 19. The President of the United States laid before the Congress the papers received on the 4th of that month from the Commissioners in France, accompanied by the following message:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*
"*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

"The dispatches from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, which were mentioned in my Message to both Houses of Congress of the 5th inst, have been examined and maturely considered.

"While I feel a satisfaction in informing you, that their exertions for the adjustment of the differences between the two nations have been sincere and unremitted, it is incumbent on me to declare, that I perceive no ground of expectation that the objects of their mission can be accomplished on terms compatible with the safety, honour, or the essential interests of the nation.

"The result cannot with justice be attributed to any want of moderation on the part of this Government, or to any indisposition to forego secondary interests for the preservation of peace. Knowing it to be my duty, and believing it to be your wish, as well as that of the great body of the people, to avoid, by all reasonable concessions, any participation in the contentions of Europe, the powers vested in our Envoys were commensurate with a liberal and pacific policy, and that high confidence which might justly be reposed in the abilities, patriotism, and integrity of the characters to whom the negotiation was committed.

"After a careful review of the whole subject, with the aid of all the information I have received, I can discern nothing which could have insured or contributed to success, that has been omitted on my part: and nothing further which can be attempted, consistently with maxims for which our country has contended, at every hazard, and which constitute the basis of our national Sovereignty.

"Under these circumstances I cannot forbear to reiterate the recommendations which have been formerly made; and to exhort you to adopt with promptitude, decision, and unanimity, such measures as the ample resources of the country afford, for the protection of our seafaring and commercial citizens; for the defence of any exposed portions of our territory; for replenishing our arsenals, establishing founderies and military manufactures; and to provide such efficient revenue, as will be necessary to defray extraordinary expences, and supply the deficiencies, which may be occasioned by depredations on our commerce.

"The present state of things is so essentially different from that in which instructions were given to Collectors to restrain vessels of the United States from sailing in an armed condition, that the principle on which those orders were issued has ceased to exist. I therefore deem it proper to inform Congress, that I no longer conceive myself justifiable in continuing them, unless in particular cases, where there may be reasonable ground of suspicion that such vessels are intended to be employed contrary to law.

"In all your proceedings it will be important to manifest a zeal, vigour, and concert, in defence of the national rights, pro-

proportioned to the danger with which they are threatened.

"JOHN ADAMS.

"United States, 19th March, 1798."

By letters from New York of the 12th ult. we are informed, that the Congress of the United States have agreed to adopt all the measures of defence recommended by the President, in consequence of the hostile intentions of the French Republic towards that country. The proposition for arming their ships was carried only by a majority of four; but all the other questions, which related merely to defensive operations, were carried unanimously. Our advices add, that the mercantile interest of America, confiding in the protection of Great Britain, entertain little or no apprehension from the hostility of the common enemy. The demands of the Executive Directory appear to have been of the most exorbitant nature. They insisted in the first place, through their agents (for they never condescended to give the American Ministers an audience), that all commercial connections between Great Britain and America should be broken off; secondly, that the United States should pay to the French Republic the sum of 500,000l. previously to any negotiation being entered into; and thirdly, that America should grant a loan of 2,000,000l. sterling to France. To these extravagant demands the Ministers replied, that their instructions did not empower them to agree to any such terms, and that the justice of their cause had led them to expect more equitable and honourable conditions for their country. The rejoinder was, that the French Republic could treat on no other terms; in consequence of which one of the American Ministers left France, and the other has since received an order to quit the territories of the Republic.

The President of the United States has been induced, from the present gloomy and threatening aspect of affairs, to issue a Proclamation, recommending a General Fast. This Proclamation bears date the 23d of March, and states, that "As the United States of America are at present placed in an hazardous and afflictive situation, by the unfriendly disposition, conduct, and demands, of a Foreign Power, evinced by repeated insults, in refusing to receive our messengers of reconciliation and peace, by depredations on our commerce, and the infliction of injuries on very many of our fellow-citizens while engaged in their lawful business on the seas;" he has thought it a duty to recommend to the people the 9th of May, to be set apart for "solemn humiliation, fasting, and prayer, in order that Christians of all denominations may (in the way they think most suitable and proper) implore the protection of the Divine Being, and beseech him to avert the impending calamities which threaten them as a Nation." Similar Proclamations have been issued by several of the Governors of the individual States.

The Senate of the United States, on the 26th March, brought forward a string of Resolutions, which had for their object these several points:—To lay an embargo—to complete and garrison the fortifications—to raise a provisional army—and to provide for the supply of arms and military stores. These Resolutions were not decided on when the accounts came away, except the first, which was negatived.

The papers have been since published, and contain the letters of credence to Mess. Pinkney, Marshall, and Gerry; then come their full powers as Ambassadors, to restore a good understanding. The President of the United States explains that he substitutes initials, and omits passages, that might discover the persons alluded to, who negotiated with the Ministers; but these, he assures Congress, he knows, by the key established with the Ambassadors.

The first letter from the Ambassadors to the President, is dated October 22: and after giving an account of the refusal the Ministers met with in their attempt to be received by the Directory, it begins:—

"On the morning of October 18, Mr. W*** of the house **** called on General Pinckney, and informed him, that a Mr. X. who was in Paris, and whom the General had seen, *** was a gentleman of considerable credit and reputation, *** and that he might place good reliance on him.

"In the evening of the same day, Mr. X. called on General Pinckney; and after having sate some time, *** whispered him, that he had a message from M. Talleyrand, to communicate when he was at leisure. General Pinckney immediately withdrew with him into another room; and when they were alone, Mr. X. said, that he was charged with a business in which he was a novice; that he had been acquainted with M. Talleyrand,

rand, *** and that he was ſure he had a great regard for America and its citizens, and was very deſirous that a reconciliation ſhould be brought about with France; that to effectuate that end, he was ready (if it was thought proper) to ſuggeſt a plan confidentially, that M. Talleyrand expected would anſwer the purpoſe.—General Pinckney ſaid, he ſhould be glad to hear it. Mr. X. replied, that the Directory, and particularly two of the Members of it, were exceedingly irritated at ſome paſſages of the Preſident's ſpeech, and deſired that they ſhould be ſoftened, and that this ſtep would be neceſſary previous to our reception; that beſides this, a ſum of money was required for the pocket of the Directory and Miniſters, which would be at the diſpoſal of M. Talleyrand; and that a Loan would alſo be inſiſted on. Mr. X. ſaid, if we acceded to theſe meaſures, M. Talleyrand had no doubt that all our differences with France might be accommodated. On enquiry, Mr. X. could not point out the particular paſſages of the ſpeech that had given offence, nor the quantum of the Loan; but mentioned that the douceur for the pocket was twelve hundred thouſand livres, about 50,000l. ſterling. Gen. Pinckney told him, his colleagues and himſelf, from the time of their arrival here, had been treated with great ſlight and diſreſpect; that they earneſtly wiſhed for peace and reconciliation with France, and had been entruſted by their country with very great powers to obtain thoſe ends on HONOURABLE TERMS; that with regard to the propoſitions made, he could not even conſider of them before he had communicated them to his colleagues: that after he had done ſo, he ſhould hear from him. After communication and conſultation had, it was agreed that Gen. Pinckney ſhould call on Mr. X. and requeſt him to make his propoſitions to us all; and, for fear of miſtakes and miſapprehenſions, that he ſhould be requeſted to reduce the heads into writing. He ſaid, his communication was not immediately with M. Talleyrand, but through another gentleman in whom M. Talleyrand had great confidence; this proved afterwards to be Mr. Y———."

[It appears, that ſeveral meetings took place on the ſubject, the following is a brief ſtatement.]

"*October* 29.

"M. X. again called on us. He ſaid M. Talleyrand was extremely anxious to be of ſervice to us, and requeſted that one more effort ſhould be made to enable him to be ſo. A great deal of the ſame converſation was repeated. We were told that the deſtruction of England was inevitable, and that the wealth and arts of that nation would naturally paſs over to America, if that event ſhould find us in peace." [Here follows the anſwer; after which the account proceeds as follows]:—"The ſum of his propoſition was, that if we would pay, by way of fees (that was his expreſſion), the ſum of money demanded for private uſe, the Directory would not receive us, but would permit us to remain in Paris as we now were, until one of us could go to America, and conſult our Government on the ſubject of a Loan. Theſe were the circumſtances, he ſaid, under which the Miniſter of Portugal had treated. We aſked, if in the mean time the Directory would order the American property, not yet paſſed into the hands of privateers' men, to be reſtored? He ſaid explicitly, that they would not. We aſked him, whether they would ſuſpend further depredations on our commerce? He ſaid they would not. But M. Talleyrand obſerved, that on this ſubject we could not ſuſtain much additional injury, as the winter ſeaſon was approaching, when few additional captures would be made." [Here follows the anſwer of the Envoys, in which they complain of the hoſtile proceedings of the French, and ſtate,] "That they would not give a ſhilling, unleſs American property, unjuſtly captured, was previouſly reſtored, and further hoſtilities ſuſpended; and that, without this, they would not even conſult their Government concerning a Loan." "He ſaid, that without this money we ſhould be obliged to quit Paris, and that we ought to conſider the conſequences; the property of the Americans would be confiſcated, and their veſſels in port embargoed." Here follows the anſwer, which thus concludes: "We told him it was a ſubject on which we had conſidered maturely, and on which we were immoveable. He parted with us, ſaying, if this was the caſe, it would not be worth while for M. Y. to come; but in the evening M. Y. and M. X. called, and were invited by M. Gerry to breakfaſt with us next morning."

"*October* 30.

"After breakfaſt M. Y. renewed the ſubject, ſaying, what he had to offer had not the ſanction of the Directory. But Talleyrand had acquired ſuch firmneſs in his

his ſituation by the peace with the Emperor, he was ſo intimate with Buonaparte and the officers of the Army of Italy, that he would probably be Miniſter ſix months, and could now undertake what he could not venture upon before. M. Y. then called our attention to our inability to defend ourſelves againſt the power France could bring againſt us. The fate of Venice was one which might befall the United States. But he proceeded to obſerve, it was probable we might rely on forming a league with England. If we had ſuch a reliance, it would fail us. The ſituation of England was ſuch as to compel Mr. Pitt to make peace on the terms of France. A variety of cauſes were in operation which made ſuch an effect abſolutely certain. To ſay nothing of the oppoſition in England to the Miniſter, and to the war: an oppoſition which the fears of the nation would increaſe: to ſay nothing of a war againſt England, which was preparing in the North: an army of 150,000 men, under the command of Buonaparte, ſpread upon the coaſt of France, and aided by all the vaſt reſources of his genius, would moſt probably be enabled to invade England; in which event their Government would be overturned. But ſhould this invaſion not be abſolutely effected, yet the alarm it would ſpread through the nation, the enormous expence it would produce, would infallibly ruin them if it was to be continued, and would drive them to ſave themſelves by peace: that, independent of this, France poſſeſſed the means which would infallibly deſtroy their Bank, and their whole paper ſyſtem. He ſaid he knew very well it was generally conjectured that Buonaparte would not leave Italy and the army which had conquered under him, and which adored him; he aſſured us that nothing could be more unfounded than the conjecture. He ſaid that Pitt himſelf was ſo confident of the neceſſity of peace, that after the naval victory over the Dutch, he had ſignified his readineſs to treat on the ſame terms which he had offered before that action: we could not then rely on the aſſiſtance of England. What, he aſked, would be our ſituation, if peace ſhould be made with England before our differences with France were accommodated? He then ſtated the advantages of the influx of wealth that would be the conſequence to America of the deſtruction of England; and repeated, that all theſe propoſitions were to be conſidered as coming from us. M. Y. continued, you imagine the unreaſonableneſs of theſe demands will unite America againſt us. You are miſtaken, ſaid he; you ought to know, that the diplomatic ſkill of France, and the means ſhe poſſeſſes in your country, are ſufficient to enable her, with the French party in America, to throw the blame which will attend the rupture of the negotiations on the Federaliſts, as you term yourſelves, but on the Britiſh party, as France terms you; and you may aſſure yourſelves this will be done. We then urged the injuſtice of this proceeding, repreſenting that America had been the only power that had remained friendly to France, when all Europe was againſt her: that America had ſent the Meſſengers of Peace; but inſtead of being received, a demand was made for money, and America threatened to be eraſed, like Venice, from the liſt of nations: it was threatened to deſtroy the only free Republic on earth which had ſhewn real friendſhip to France. To give money would only encourage further demands. We had no regard to our ſituation with Britain, but we were determined to ſupport American Independence. France miſcalculated on the parties in America: all would unite againſt her. M. X. ſaid, Talleyrand would not lay our propoſitions before the Directory, unleſs he previouſly received the 50,000l. or the greateſt part of it. Y. left his propoſitions, and we gave our anſwer in writing."

The next papers are copies of the written propoſitions, interchanged by the parties; ſome of public letters that paſſed, of no conſequence; and freſh requeſts of money made, one on the 20th December, by a lady, an acquaintance of Talleyrand's, and others again made by Y. in which all the former arguments were renewed. In an interview with Talleyrand, he, in writing, propoſed that America ſhould advance 16 millions on Dutch reſcriptions. This writing he immediately burnt. Y. propoſed, that if America would allow the claims of Beaumarchais on Virginia, amounting to 150,000l. he (Beaumarchais) would pay 50,000l. to Talleyrand for the Directory. The laſt of theſe papers is dated the 8th of January, when, in conſequence of the decrees of France againſt all neutral ſhips with Engliſh goods, the negotiations appear to have terminated.

IRELAND.

APRIL 14. John Hay and Timothy Hickey were tried before Mr. Serjeant Stanley, at Cork, for the murder of the late Colonel Manſergh St. George and Jaſper Uniacke, Eſq. and after a long trial, which laſted from morning until eleven o'clock on Saturday night, were convicted by the Jury without leaving the box. The evidence of Mrs. Uniacke, the widow of the deceaſed Mr. Uniacke, and of her ſon, a boy of 12 years old, was the moſt affecting narrative that ever was diſcloſed in a Court of Juſtice. The picture ſhe gave of the tragical ſcene wounded the feelings of every man who heard it. Her evidence as to the identity of the priſoners was clear, ſtrong, and conſiſtent. The learned Judge, after a pathetic exhortation from the Bench, paſſed ſentence of death upon the priſoners very late on Saturday night, and ordered them to be executed on Monday morning at Kilworth, near where the barbarous murder was committed.

21. This afternoon the Lord Chancellor finiſhed his viſitation of the College of Dublin. Dr. Stokes is ſuſpended for three years, that is to ſay, he cannot be admitted to the rank of a Senior Fellow, if vacancies ſhould ariſe during that period. The pupils he has at preſent are ordered from him, and he is not permitted to receive any more. If, on the expiration of three years, any improper conduct ſhould attach to his character, then to be expelled. It was clearly proved upon his examination, that Lord Moira had received the information, upon which he founded his ſtatements, chiefly from this Gentleman. Nineteen ſtudents, ſcholars, and ſizers, have been expelled; and of that number, it is ſaid, four are to be proſecuted for ſeditious practices. They are all either Roman Catholics or young men from Belfaſt, and that part of the country.

DUBLIN, MAY 4. In conſequence of the troubles in the ſiſter kingdom, all perſons of property are deſerting their homes, and taking ſhelter in the great towns. The Queen's County, as well as the County of Tipperary, has been almoſt totally deſerted; and this emigration has come to ſuch a height, that in the latter the High Sheriff has lately iſſued a Proclamation, charging perſons with cowardice for leaving their houſes, deſiring "*ſuch Emigrants*" to return in 48 hours; to which is added the following poſtſcript:

"N. B. The High Sheriff thinks it his duty to return his warmeſt thanks to Mrs. Bunbury, who, with the aſſiſtance of two men ſervants, ſo gallantly defended her houſe, and compelled the rebels to retire, though they had broken into the houſe, and were in poſſeſſion of the hall; and he hopes that ſuch heroic conduct of a lady of ſuch high diſtinction, eminent for beauty and elegance of manners, will raiſe the crimſon bluſh of ſhame on the pallid cheeks of thoſe heroes who ſo diſgracefully and cowardly ſurrendered large quantities of well-loaded arms to the rebels on their firſt approach, without having *ſpunk* enough to fire even a ſingle ſhot."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 6.

SIR William Sydney Smith, who was taken priſoner the 18th of April 1796, arrived in London; having effected his eſcape from Paris the 24th of April.

8. At twelve o'clock, the remains of the gallant Captain Hood were brought on ſhore at Plymouth, for the purpoſe of being conveyed to his place of reſidence in Somerſetſhire, there to be interred. The corpſe, on its being landed, was met by all the Captains and other officers of his Majeſty's ſhips at Plymouth, and a Field Officer's Guard of Marines; when a proceſſion was formed in the following order:

Field Officer's Guard, compoſed of Marines.

Muſic playing the Dead March in Saul.

Engliſh Colours under which the Mars fought.

Clergyman and Surgeons.

Two Captains of the Navy, as Chief Mourners.

Three Captains Pall-bearers.	*Corpſe*	Three Captains Pall-bearers.

Officers of the Mars.

Captains of the Royal Navy.

Generals, Officers of the Army, off Duty.

Colours taken from the Enemy, trailing on the Ground.

The

The whole proceeded through the principal ſtreets, lined by all the troops in the garriſon. A ſincere regret appeared manifeſt amongſt all deſcriptions of people, who, whilſt they reflected upon the late heroic firmneſs of his conduct, ſympathized with every feeling heart upon the loſs their country had ſuſtained.

This gallant officer died ſhortly after he received his mortal wound, having repeatedly exclaimed, "Why was I brought below!—Why was I not ſuffered to die at my poſt!"—He ſtretched out his hand, received the ſword of his vanquiſhed enemy, and inſtantly expired.

The meeting of the Whig Club, at the Freemaſon's Tavern, was remarkable on account of Mr. Fox's avowal of ſome bold and extraordinary ſentiments; who ſaid,

"I'll give you a toaſt, than which I think there cannot be a better, according to the principles of this Club; *I mean the Sovereignty of the People of Great Britain.*"

He then, in a ſpeech fully declaratory of his ſentiments in theſe critical times, condemned Miniſters in the moſt pointed manner for the meaſures adopted in Ireland, and which meaſures they certainly intended ſhould ſoon be enforced in England. Mr. Fox, however, ſaid, that he would be one of the firſt to aid in repelling any foreign enemy, under whatever Government England might be. He compared the Miniſtry with the Directory of France; affirmed that he was reſolved upon retirement; but that he would be happy to come forward whenever the country demanded his ſervices. He entertained no apprehenſions of an invaſion; and was fully perſuaded, that ſhould the enemy be raſh enough to land even with a formidable force, that the ſpirit of the people would ſoon rout them, and deſtroy the invaders.

In conſequence of this extraordinary conduct, Mr. Fox has ſince been ſtruck out of the liſt of Privy Councillors.

21. James O'Coigley, Arthur O'Connor, John Favey, John Binns, John Allen, and Jeremiah Leary, were brought to the bar at Maidſtone, on a charge of High Treaſon; when, after a trial of two days, the Jury declared the firſt Guilty, and acquitted the reſt. He accordingly had ſentence of death paſſed on him.

MARRIAGES.

APRIL 30.

WILLIAM Stanley Clarke, eſq. commander of The True Briton Eaſt Indiaman, to Miſs Charlotte Raikes, of Glouceſter.

MAY 1. The Rev. Daniel Veyſie, rector of Plymtree, Devonſhire, to Miſs Arnold, of Queen's-ſquare.

8. At Goodhurſt, Mr. Hingeſton, apothecary, of Cheapſide, to Miſs Milles, of Combwell, Kent.

John Opie, eſq. R. A. of Berners-ſtreet, to Miſs Alderſon, only daughter of Dr. Alderſon, of Norwich.

11. James Wake, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Smith, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Smith, prebendary of Weſtminſter.

18. At St. Lawrence's church, Southampton, the Earl of Yarmouth to Mademoiſelle Fagniani.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

APRIL 9.

AT Shrewſbury, in his 65th year, Iſaac Stephenſon, eſq.

12. At Harrow Weald Common, Mr. Geo. Stanway, attorney at law.

At Doncaſter, aged 69, Roger Crole, eſq. late of Fryſton, near Ferrybridge.

13. Mr. David Williſon, late merchant in Edinburgh, in his 86th year.

17. At Chelmsford, W. Reynolds, eſq. one

one of the coroners for the county of Essex.

Aged 38 years, Captain Francis Cole, of his Majesty's ship La Revolutionnaire, in whom the public has lost a most excellent officer, and his friends a truly amiable man. His manners were attractive to a degree scarcely credible, when it is considered that he entered the service at ten years old, and remained on board a ship of war till the age of twenty-three, almost without intermission; being thereby deprived of those advantages, which are in general deemed necessary to the acquisition of accomplishments, which he however attained in an eminent degree. He stood deservedly high in the estimation of his brother officers, and to him they looked with a very general expectation that he would become one of the most distinguished ornaments of his profession.

In the year 1779 he was made a lieutenant, and appointed to the Bedford, commanded by that able and discerning officer Captain (afterwards Sir Edmund) Affleck, who soon discovered his merit, and strongly recommended him to Admiral Digby, to serve with Prince William, as an officer well adapted to exhibit to the royal youth a pattern of professional talents, combined with the most exemplary virtues. He was immediately appointed with Mr. (now Captain) Keats to the watch on board the Prince George, in which his Royal Highness served, and from that moment to the time of his death was honoured with peculiar marks of his Royal Highness's regard. In 1782 he was made master and commander by Admiral Digby, and in 1790 was raised to the rank of post captain by the interest of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. At the commencement of the present war he was appointed, by the recommendation of his old mess mate and dear friend Lord Hugh Seymour, to the command of the Eurydice, and about two years afterwards, by the same interest, to that of La Revolutionnaire, which he commanded with equal honour to himself, and satisfaction to the ship's company, who, at the time of the mutiny, and on other occasions, gave uncommon proofs of personal attachment to their commander: for although he was strict to all points of discipline, he was considered by them as a father and friend.

He died, as might be expected from the habitual virtues of his life, with a magnanimity so dignified as to display at once the fortitude of which he was possessed as a man, and the hope of which he was full as a christian. Agreeably to his express directions, he was buried without parade at the church of St. Hillary in Cornwall, near the wife whom he had loved with the tenderest affection, and whose death he most deeply lamented as long as he survived her.

[The preceding character is from a Correspondent.]

18. At Great Bookham, Surry, Mr. Edward Bennett, farmer, in his 80th year.

At Walworth, Captain Thomas Dyson, of his Majesty's royal navy.

George Omalley, esq. of Castlebar, in the county of Mayo, Ireland.

Mr. Thomas Parry, one of the aldermen of Welsh pool.

Lately, the Rev. Dr. Hunter, rector of Tankersley and Hutton Bushell, Yorkshire.

21. Thomas Davenant, esq. formerly a justice of peace for Shropshire.

23. At Hackney, James Chauvel, esq. lieutenant colonel of the first regiment of Tower Hamlets militia.

Lately, in Queen Anne-street east, Parker Hatley, esq.

Lately, in Lower College Green, Bristol, Thos. Rothley, esq.

24. At Camberwell, Mr. Richard Kemp, a partner in the house of Messrs. Baxter, Kemp, and Noble, St. Mary at Hill.

25. John Cockshutt, esq. of Huthwaite, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Lately, at Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Pindleton, painter.

At the same place, Mr. Edward Loxham, in his 75th year.

26. Mr. Coles Child, of Camberwell, aged 60.

27. Thomas Jewer, esq. late of Bath, and formerly of Jamaica.

Mrs. Kettle relict of Tilly Kettle, esq.

At Bishop's Down Grove, Tunbridge Wells, Martin Yorke, esq.

Lately, in Dean's Yard, Westminster, Redmond Kelly, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Devonshire militia.

28. Mr. James Jennings, at Hammersmith, aged 62 years.

29. At Bramcote, in Northamptonshire, Geo. Robinson, esq. aged 86 years.

At Huldon House, near Exeter, Sir Robert Palk, bart. many years representative for Ashburton, in his 83d year.

Mr. Jeremiah Baker, banker, of Bristol.

The Rev. Richard Wright, rector of East Harling, in Norfolk.

30. At Forfar, in his 89th year, John Ure, sheriff clerk of Forfar.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Hugh Bell, brewer.

Lately, Richard King, esq. of Alkerton, near Frocester, Gloucester.

Lately,

Lately, David Jenkins, esq. barrister at law, of Birmingham.

MAY 1. At Bath, Parson Fenner, esq. of Bryanstone-street, Portman-square.

At William's-Town, near Dublin, Lieutenant-General James Stewart.

2. At Caistor, near Peterborough, Mr. Howgrave, formerly printer of the Stamford Mercury.

3. Mr. Thomas Holcombe, brewer, in the Maze, Southwark.

At Swansea, Lieutenant Richard Littleworth, of the royal navy. He received his commission for his gallant conduct at Quebec, on the attack of Montgomery.

Mrs. Dalton, relict of the late Richard Dalton, esq.

At Chester, aged 53, Edward Gastrell, esq. who on account of a pecuniary disappointment secluded himself from society for 28 years.

4. Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of York, architect, aged 70.

At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Postlethwaite, D. D. master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and rector of Hamerton in Huntingdonshire. He was admitted B. A. in 1753, M. A. in 1756, B. D. 1768, and D. D. 1789, in which year he succeeded Bishop Hinchliffe as master of the college. He was the author of two Discourses preached at Cambridge on Isaiah vii.—14.—16. 4to. 1781.

The Hon. Augustus Windsor, youngest son of the Earl of Plymouth.

The Rev. Richard Stainsby, more than 40 years lecturer of St. Mary le Strand.

5. At Windsor, Mr. Cox, many years gunner and keeper of the Round Tower.

Lately, at Hunt Fold, in Tottingham, Lancashire, Mr. Richard Hamer, aged 102 years.

6. At Epsom, Mrs. Mary Graham, widow of John Graham, esq. formerly of the council of Calcutta.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Turnpenny Altree, aged 63, son of the late Dr. Altree.

Lately, at Colney, Bucks, Mrs. Anne Barry, widow of the late celebrated actor Spranger Barry.

Lately, in York-street, Dublin, William Robnett, esq. many years a proctor in the courts of admiralty and prerogative.

7. Mr. Lawrence Archer, of Hatton.

8. At Upper Tooting, Surry, George Wilson, esq.

At Badsworth, the Rev. Mr. Rawlinson.

In Grosvenor-row, Chelsea, Mr. John Poulain.

The Rev. John Morris, B. D. rector of Milton Bryant, Bedfordshire, formerly fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, and chaplain to the late duke of Bedford when embassador in France.

At Bristol Hot Wells, Archibald John Macdonnel, esq. lieutenant colonel commandant of the late 113th regiment of foot.

9. Thomas Lock, esq. of Devizes.

At the Bell inn, Derby, Mr. L. Bird, of Manchester.

10. At Wanstead, Essex, John Paris, esq.

Samuel Price, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law.

At Petersham, Captain Geo. Vancouver, of the royal navy.

At Melvill House, Scotland, the Countess of Leven and Melvill.

Mr. Henry West, alderman of Worcester.

11. At Reading, in his 76th year, William Blandy, esq senior alderman of that borough.

Thomas Saunders, esq. Upper James-street, Golden square.

At Skelton, near York, Mr. Edward Waterson, surveyor, aged near 80 years.

Lately, Mr. Joseph Hedges, aged 60, formerly brewer of Oxford.

Lately, Mr. John Webb, attorney at law, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

12. Mr. John Bullen, brandy merchant, Morgan's-lane, Tooley-street.

13. At Croydon, Mr. Joseph Sharpe, of King-street, Golden square.

At Cheyney-walk, Chelsea, —— Duffill, esq.

14. William Myddleton, esq. at his chambers in the Temple, aged 76.

15. At Bath, James Rees, jun. esq. B. L. of Cambridge.

Mrs. Ann Bowles, widow of Mr. Carrington Bowles.

At Bath, David Godfrey, esq.

Lady Sophia Augusta Lambert, youngest daughter of the earl of Cavan.

Mr. Henry Jaffray, apothecary to his Majesty's forces at St. Domingo.

16. Mrs. Brewer, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Brewer, of Stepney.

In Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square, Mr. John Danby, professor of music.

Lately, in Norton street, Portland-place, Sir Philip Houghton Clarke, bart.

Lately, the Rev. Joshua Stephenson, rector of Barton, Seagrave, and Cranford St. Andrew, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS ABROAD.

MARCH 18. At St. Helena, on his passage home from Bengal, Charles Fordyce, esq. son of John Fordyce, esq. M. P. Whitehall.

At Hanover, Sir John O'Carroll, bart.

EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MAY 1798.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols	3perCt Scrip.	4perCt 1777.	5perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3perCt 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
24	116¾	47½	48¼ a ⅜	—	58¾	71½	13⅛	—	—	—	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	116¾	47⅜	48⅛ a ¼	—	58½	71½	13⅛	6	—	—	—	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	116¾	47¼	48⅛ a ¼	—	58½	72	13⅛	—	—	—	—	—	147½	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	47¼	48⅛ a ¼	—	58⅝	72	13¼	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Sunday																		
30	—	47½	48¼ a ½	—	59	73	13 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	116¾	47⅜	48¼ a ⅜	—	59	72⅞	13 5-16	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	118	47⅛	48¼ a ½	—	59	73	13⅜	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	148¾	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	117¼	47⅜	48¼ a ½	—	59⅞	74⅜	13⅜	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	47¼	48⅛ a ¼	—	59	73¼	13 5-16	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Sunday																		
7	—	47¼	48⅛	—	59	73⅛	13⅜	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	117½	47¼	48 a ¼	—	59¼	73¼	13⅜	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	47⅛	48 a ⅛	—	59¼	73⅝	13 5-16	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	117¾	47⅛	48 a ⅛	—	59¾	73⅞	13⅜	6 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	47¼	48⅛ a ¼	—	58⅞	74⅛	13 7-16	6⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	47¼	48⅛ a ¼	—	59⅞	74⅛	13 7-16	—	—	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Sunday																		
14	117½	47¼	48¼	—	59¾	74¼	13 7-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	47⅜	48¼ a ⅜	—	60	74⅜	13 7-16	6 3-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	47½	48⅜ a ½	—	60	74¼	13 7-16	6 3-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	119	47½	48⅜ a ½	—	60⅛	75⅛	13½	6 3-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	119	47⅜	48⅜	—	60⅛	75⅛	13 7-16	6 3-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Sunday																		
21	—	47⅜	48¼ a ⅜	—	60⅛	75¼	13 7-16	6⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	118¼	47⅜	48 a ¼	—	60⅛	75	13 7-16	6 3-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	117¾	47⅜	48⅛	—	60⅛	74⅞	13 7-16	6⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	118	47⅜	48 a ¼	—	60	74½	13 7-16	—	—	—	—	—	148½	—	—	—	—	—	—

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.